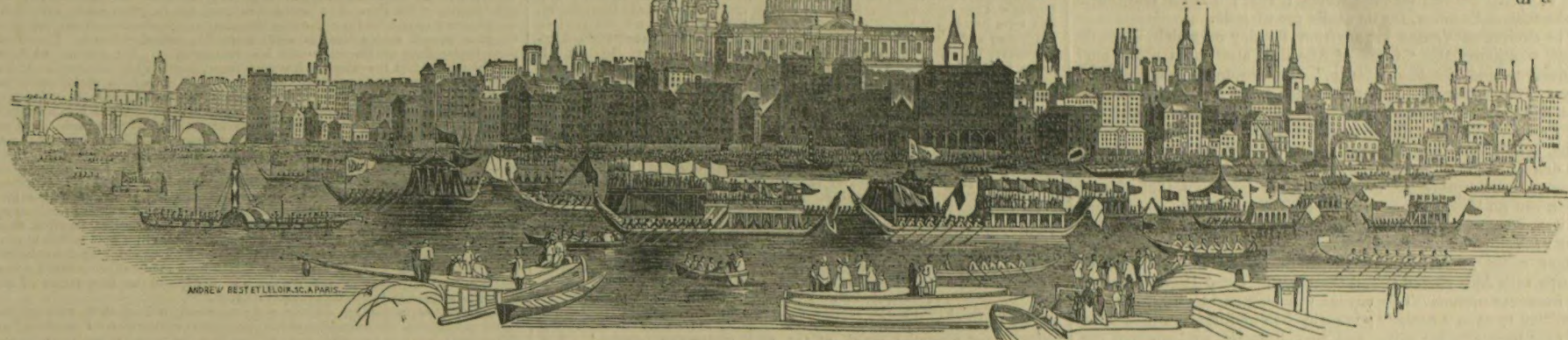


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 125.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE EGYPTIAN TREATY.



WHEN war with France was spoken of as an event not impossible, much anxiety was felt as to the safety of our overland communication with India. We were long in establishing it; even now we have not developed all the advantages it will hereafter produce, both to this country and our possessions in the East; and it would have been a misfortune to the world at large if old hatreds and new jealousies between the two great people who are in the van of civilisation should have given a check to one of the most signal triumphs civilisation has produced. This danger was happily averted; and, since the conclusion of the negotiations that produced this fortunate result, an arrangement has been made which places our intercourse with India on a more secure foundation than it ever yet possessed. A treaty has just been concluded, by which we have not merely a permitted passage across the Isthmus of Suez, but an actual sovereignty at one of the chief points of what may now be called the Eastern line of traffic. The port of Suez, it is stated, is ceded to us, and there is now no fear that the policy of the old Pacha of Egypt—long friendly to us, it is true, from reasons of self-interest, but which was no less liable to interruption from passion or caprice—will be departed from. The passage of the Desert is secured; and as for that of the sea, we have long been accustomed to regard the ocean as our highway to all na-

tions. There, we apprehend, we are safe; anything that a French Prince may think, say, or write to the contrary, notwithstanding. But the passage of the Isthmus was more or less of a contingency. If the ruler of Egypt were powerful, which he is, and unfriendly to us, which he is not, he might have annoyed us considerably. If he were weak, however well disposed, he could not have kept in awe those who now serve him as soldiers, but who, disbanded and disorganised, would adopt the profession of robbers with a marvellous facility. In either case, whether Egypt were held by a powerful enemy or a feeble friend, we might be not a little incommoded. Commerce is eminently pacific, and avoids the path that is liable to be crossed by musket balls. Englishmen are never wanting in courage on fit occasions, but a series of skirmishes in a day's journey would be but disagreeable necessities, and to none of our fair countrywomen should we wish any opportunity of proving how well they could emulate the conduct of Lady Sale. In short, rapidity and safety being the two things necessary to that intercourse between distant points, by which steam is doing so much to civilise the world, we rejoice to see them now assured to a locality where both are wanted and where both might have been suspended. The comparatively few miles of sand that divide the seas of two continents are of immense importance; they form a short link in a long chain, to break which would render the whole line useless.

At the present time, when our trade with the great empire of China is expanding to one of export as well as of import—when it is beginning to be felt that our rule of the "dusky millions" of India has not been the best possible either for justice and mercy, or even for the far lower consideration of profit—when the policy of the Governor of India has become the subject of contest between a Ministry and its supporters—it is more than ever

necessary that the communication between the ruled in the East, and their rulers in the West, should be as frequent and facile as possible; and in this respect that great worker of material marvels—steam—is going far beyond the most sanguine expectations. Let us compare the present with the past, and we shall see what has been effected; there are many things involved in the change worthy of a little notice.

In the first place, in establishing the Mediterranean as our route to India, we are rather returning to an old system, with greater means of working it out, than creating a new one. For centuries the whole of the western world was supplied with the luxuries of the East by the land traffic that brought them to the shores of the Mediterranean, whence they are dispersed to the north and west throughout the extent of Europe. Alexandria and Cairo were then flourishing, and those were the high and palmy days of Venice; that great commercial city then became a great political power, but her greatness was far less the work of the soldier than of the merchant; and though the poet may look contemptuously on the profession that is silently beneficial, humanizing whole nations with less visible exertion than that with which war desolates a single province, and may censure it as making men cold to the emotions of patriotism, a doubt may be permitted as to whether the poetical point of view is always the true one. It is scarcely true to say that

Ennobling thoughts depart
When men change swords for ledgers,—and desert
The student's bower for gold.

How few, but for commerce, would have the leisure for thinking at all? Men would be engrossed by the savage struggle with earth and the elements for a subsistence little above that of the brute, and where would be the "ennobling thoughts" that such a state could inspire? Commerce actually creates power, and



THE MAGNIFICENT SILVER-GILT WINE-COOLER, AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—SCENE IN THE WATERLOO GALLERY, AT THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.—See next page.

riches, and renown—all that can be required for the page of poet or historian; it did so in the instance of Venice; and the most striking proof of it is, that when her commerce deserted her, she almost literally

Sunk, like a sea-weed, into whence she rose.

The rise and fall of Venice testify alike of the immense importance of such an event as that we are noticing—one that may decide the channel which the trade between the two ends of the earth is to take. And the stream of commerce is one that never fails to enrich the bed through which it runs; it is the realisation of the fabled Pactolus, for its sands are of gold.

The decline of Venice began from the day on which Vasco de Gama weathered the "Cape of Storms," afterwards more auspiciously named of "Good Hope." The route to India was no longer through the Mediterranean: the spirit of maritime enterprise had marked out another track, and though it was long ere the rich and proud republic exhibited the outward marks of decay, it had already attacked her. The source of her greatness was dried up; and at last the visible signs of poverty appeared. It seems to be a principle, invariable in its operation, that when a nation can no longer increase, it must decline. When power does not wax, it must wane; and with the decay of her commerce, the glory of Venice had departed.

Ages again passed, during which the whole of the traffic of Europe with Asia passed round the Cape of Good Hope, crossing two immense oceans. The voyage was long and tedious, but was submitted to as a necessity; it seemed to be forgotten that there had ever been another route, and that however well-adapted the weary waste of waters might be for the conveyance of bulky merchandise, it was a terrible barrier to the intercourse of men. It appeared to be overlooked, also, that human beings have activity and volition, and the power of moving from place to place with a celerity far above what can be imparted to chests of tea and bales of cotton. Other causes contributed to retain the trade to India in the channel it had thus fallen into. As a little-frequented road is always that selected by robbers, for the sake of what they can plunder from those who must pass, so the Mediterranean, deserted as the route to India, became a sea with little more upon it than a kind of coasting-trade; and this trade, down to a very recent period, was continually harassed by pirates, whom the states of Europe, with an extraordinary supineness, suffered to rob and murder their subjects with impunity. A voyage up the Mediterranean seemed very likely to terminate in an Algerine prison, it was not attempted. But the suppression of this organised piracy rendering this voyage safe, and the improvements in steam making it speedy, men began to remember their geography, and to think that many months of time, and many thousand miles of distance might be saved, by adopting the old route, or one not very different. It was at first talked of, then tried, and at last succeeded. The principal difficulty was the short land-journey that could not be avoided. Luckily for us, Egypt was governed by a man more shrewd and less bigoted than Eastern rulers generally are, and he gave us every facility; and now the system of transit is so perfect that the arrivals and departures are almost as regular as those of the daily mails. The treaty just concluded secures the system thus established from being disturbed.

The European intercourse with India will henceforth divide itself into two different channels, each having its advantages. Passengers, and those articles of trade that contain great value in small compass, such as gold, jewels, or perfumes, and some of the rarer fabrics of India, will be conveyed by the shorter and quicker route: bulky merchandise that could be shipped, unshipped, and reshipped, without enormous expense, will still go by the Cape. In fact, one will be the mail train and the other the luggage train of the communication between Europe and the East.

We can scarcely yet see what results the extension of this intercourse will produce. The Egyptians are sadly degenerated in the skill and energy that could alone have built the Pyramids, and raised the walls of Thebes. But their soil is fertile still, and the Nile spreads its fattening waters over it as of old; the enterprise and science of Europe may again make the land that Joseph ruled, the granary of nations. The several ports of the South of Europe will be the stages of the road to the empire of the Moguls. Gibraltar and Malta are our baiting places on the route to Pekin; and may not even Venice regain, by the re-opening of the road, something of what she lost when it was closed? The gleams of a brighter fortune may be few and faint; but they will be "sunshine still," and therefore welcome, though they but remind her of splendour departed. It is not impossible that more solid results may be seen. Late accounts speak of the repairing and refitting of many of the palaces which Child Harold left "rotting on the shore," and which have been poetically decaying ever since. Who shall say that the Bucentaur will not be launched again; "Tasso's Echoes" too may awake once more, though they will sound strangely amid the rattle of the railway that is to connect the gorgeous old city of the sea, in the most matter-of-fact manner, with the main land. But in this too there is life and vitality, and therefore we hail it. The spirit of commerce is abroad; it may be to revive old greatness as well as to create new; in either case it is a good work, for which much has been done by the conclusion of the Egyptian Treaty.

THE ROYAL SILVER WINE-COOLER.

We have (by permission) availed ourselves of the opportunity presented by the memorable occasion detailed in our last number, to present to our readers a representation of that magnificent item of the Royal Plate—the stupendous Wine-Cooler, manufactured by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, for his Majesty King George the Fourth.

This superb vessel was modelled by Flaxman, and is a fine specimen of his truly classic taste. The precious material is silver, gilt. The design consists of a base of rock-work, studded with star-fishes and crustacea, exquisitely chased and frosted. Upon this is a breaker, or wave, of bright gold, bearing the huge basin, or Wine-Cooler, of oval form. Around the exterior is represented a vineyard of wreathed vines, the leaves dead, and the grapes bright; with recesses, in which are represented scenes from the history of Bacchus. The two ends, or handles of the vessel, as they may be termed, are a lion and unicorn. The chasing and other ornamental work is stated to have occupied two years; it is so capacious as to hold 42 gallons, and two full-grown persons may sit in it, without inconvenience. It is usually kept in the State Dining Room at Windsor Castle, beneath a plate glass enclosure.

At the recent christening of Prince Alfred this costly vessel was placed in the Waterloo Gallery, and filled with claret negus, which was served to the distinguished company during the evening; the dispensing implement being a large silver ladle, with a massive handle, and bowl in the form of a nautilus shell.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Tuesday.

In writing to you to-day, I must first dispose of some unconnected "odds and ends" of news floating on the surface of society.

The arrival of the King and Queen of Naples, a forerunner of the marriage of the Duke d'Aumale, with their niece, the Princess of Salerno, is immediately to take place. The royal family of France will thus have more than one renewed link with the Bourbon branch of Naples. But it is not in that direction that you must see the policy and gratified pride of Louis Philippe—his establishing a triple link through King Leopold, the Duke de Nemours, and the Princess Clementina, with the Queen of England, is the triumph of his diplomacy.

Göthe, Schlegel, the celebrated Danish poet, the friend of Goethe, Schiller, Schlegel, and of Madame de Staël, is in Paris. As he is the inspired interpreter of the terrible and romantic Mythology of the Scandinavians, and as they can understand his poetry but little in French, and not at all, of course, in Danish, our ladies contemplate this "vates" with profound admiration not unmingled with awe. The "Polka," which has been wilder and more potent in its influence in Paris, than the extraordinary dancing epidemic of the middle ages, is menaced by a total eclipse. All the quidnuncs of society are absorbed by the news of the novel wonders of that magnetism which rules both body and soul. Very recently, Montius, the celebrated mesmerist, of Bruxelles, after throwing several young ladies into a mesmeric sleep, sat down and played on the piano. Hardly was the first note heard than all the fair victims of magnetic necromancy, who were previously seated, rose up, and without moving from the spot on which they stood, twisted and turned their bodies in the most eccentric and extraordinary manner. They bent and agitated themselves in every direction, following the modulations of the music; their movements only ceasing with the sound of the instrument. Need I say what a resource this will be in Parisian society next winter; particularly at the royal and ministerial balls, which are so crowded with the omnium gatherum, that you are compelled to dance only in the "slanting perpendicular."

The favour which fashion, particularly in Paris, accords to the waters of Germany—making them the rendezvous of the cream of the European celebrities, whether of genius, talent, or rank—reminds me of the origin of the colonization of one of the most distinguished of these gatherings, dedicated to Health, but still more so to flirtation and gaming. It is now some years past that the salons of Paris rejoiced in the presence of a Prince of the Rhenish Confederation. He was considered "the glass of fashion and the mould of form"—he took the highest rank in the ladies' opinion, amidst the dazzling array of serene highnesses and noble dukes; indeed he was the Magnus Apollo of all the Parisian *délices*. He was cold to all save one—the beautiful Baronne de R***, just become a widow. A dual throne was in perspective, and all went merrily on. However, suddenly the Prince departed, and the fair widow wailed. Some time elapsed, when the heart-struck dame, in traversing the left bank of the "beautiful Rhine," bethought her of her Prince Frederic—she decided upon presenting herself at the royal court—vain delusion! The Prince's dominion was a village of small dimensions—the palace a cottage with green blinds! She obtained an audience; fondly upbraided him for his cold estrangement and sudden flight. "Pardon me," said the Prince, "my money was gone—my Parisian expenditure was ten years of my very limited income. Here my sceptre requires but little to support its dignity. My domains are bounded by yonder cabin on the east, by yonder warm and bubbling spring and silver rivulet on the west; on the south, by the ruins of that ancient convent of Franciscan; and on the north, by the blue hills, topped by that dilapidated baronial keep." "A warm and bubbling fountain and rivulet," exclaimed La Baronne; "why, it's a perfect Pactolus, with gold in its waves; it will bring fortune and happiness. We may become more wealthy than the Grand Duc of Baden, of Hesse, or Darmstadt." She returned to Paris, poetized on the beauty of the spot; the marvellous virtues of the bubbling fountain and the silver rivulet. "I will take you thither, my friends," all the fashion of Paris flocked to swallow the Prince's mineral spring. Imitators followed in the wake of the distinguished visitors, and the waters of M—— have become celebrated for their peculiarly salutary qualities; and the hitherto unconsidered domain of the Prince rejoices in a prestige as brilliant as the profits are acceptable.

Of all the adepts in social and political jugglery and necromancy, Louis Philippe is the first without compare—without a rival. Last year it was absolutely necessary to reflect a little *déjà* on his throne, which the wild and unsettled lieges of France, his former partners in conspiracy, as doggedly condemn as do the legitimate Princes and Potentates of Europe. To effect this desired object, Louis Philippe managed to bring over to visit him, the greatest Sovereign of Europe; a circumstance the more unlooked for, as, in spite of her exalted rank and sex, the fearless Queen of a nation of hereditary enemies, generously paid the first visit. But this year this visit was to be returned. To be able to do so with impunity, Louis Philippe had to gratify his subjects, first of all with at least the semblance of insult to the British, and to tickle their vain glory with some war carried on in spite of them and against their interests. All this has been effected to a little. The hostility worked up at Osborne, and in the King's own family, by the naval pamphlet of his son and his subsequent appointment to the command of the coast of Morocco—all the warlike ebullitions and overt acts which kept Europe breathless and agitated—all have been dispelled in a moment—just as we see it in a novel or a play, at the will of the author; and Louis Philippe is coming, and no later than the 9th of next month is asserted by the best informed. The wags here are laughing before-hand at the agonies of "the new shoes that will pinch"—at the coming agonies, I repeat, of the thrifty monarch. His arch enemy, the Emperor of Russia, shivered down his treasure in continuous streams, during his week's stay in England (giving 2000 guineas to the Queen's servants alone!) so as to render the imitation truly agonizing to the Citizen King. It is said he has taken, for the occasion, £100,000 out of his economies! Louis Philippe, however, now defies fate and fortune, as he has done, for years, the daggers of assassins.

Speaking of assassins, I witnessed a curious circumstance the other day. I saw in the street a young, well-dressed man running away, and followed by a barking dog, and farther off, far more leisurely, by an old gentleman out of breath, and calling out every instant, "Assassin! assassin!" A municipal guard rushed from a house sword in hand to arrest the young man. I and several others soon closed upon the horrible culprit, whom, in spite of his bland and blank looks, his astonishment, and indignation, and assertions of innocence, we were dragging to the *corps de garde*, when the old gentleman came up and solved the mystery. He had been vainly calling after his dog, who had set off in a freak to pursue the young gentleman who was running, being too late for a rendezvous, and the dog's name was "Assassin!" Amidst bursts of laughter the innocent victim of this *malentendu* took flight once more, but unpursued. Had you called out assassin in the street some years since, how many men taken unawares would have turned round, or hurried away writhing under the dark reminiscences of a guilty conscience. For here you must remember that blood has flowed in every street, and perhaps every tenth man you meet is the son of one whose only occupation was once to butcher his fellow creature and countryman. And when so many, and above all, of the wealthiest of the new generation spring from the loins of such men, who can hope for peace in France?

The great Pascal wrote his *Provinciales* in vain. The Jesuit spirit is gradually but securely grasping society. What escapes the Jesuits is considered the lawful prey of monks and nuns, of

"Eremites and friars,

White, black, and grey, with all their trimmery."

Whilst in society every principle, moral and religious, one can cling to, is unsettled by the wild and frantic passions and fashions of the hour. The disappointed men, and the *femmes incompréhensibles* moving in the world, throw themselves with fanaticism, and as their only refuge, into the dark mysteries of associations, *soi-disant* religious, the secret links of which are encompassing all classes, and, by an unseen power, holding them in mental thralldom.

As regards its mode of action, the great Convent of the Ursulines, in Paris, may be cited as an example. It offers a residence to all ladies arriving, unaccompanied, to that vast city—it is, in truth, a refuge for the females of every family that stand in need of a secret home.

There is not a single house, inhabited by rich or poor, nor individual, be he either peer or peasant, where this hourly-extending power has not its devoted agents. Houses are open in every quarter, in which, under a clerical guise, all ranks are received, and imbibe the poisonous ailment, artfully administered, combined with aid in every emergency. Numbers of men and women, apostles of the creed, daily arrive from every part of France, to assist in the great work, which appears to be conducted by a power as invisible as it is potent. No source is left unexhausted. The Ursulines of Dijon—the Sisters of Christian Charity of Nancy have here their emissaries, called by the Vicar of Notre Dame, or commissioned by bishops well known by their exaggerated zeal in the cause of the fiercer Catholicism of a by-gone age, and the prostration and command over the living intellect. Under the plea of watching over the universal morality, the "holy sisters" undertake to receive and place domestics in families, work-women in factories, ladies'-maids for the service of the higher classes; and all the ramifications of society are filled with their creatures, who are sworn to uphold the system of what is profanely styled, *Christian charity*. If it be ascertained that certain houses fulfil not their promises, in upholding, at all risks, this worse than the secret societies of the Inquisition, unknown punishments are the result. Families who employ the *protégées* of the nuns, who keep up constant correspondence with their patrons, are constantly exposed to remonstrance and annoyance, as regards their servants.

This state of moral *helotism* making such bold and rapid strides, it is to be wondered at that the Government does not, with the arm of legality and constitutional power, at once put an end to this vicious principle of educating, for a certain purpose, the minds of its population.

To show that this spirit is as daring as ever, it is only necessary to mention the discovery just made at Geneva, of a French Catholic gentleman, of the name of Gallard, who embraced the Protestant faith, and soon after disappeared, and was thought to have been assassinated. It is now discovered that the Jesuits had laid violent hands upon this gentleman, and kept him incarcerated in a cell of their convent, at Chambery.

FRANCE.

From Paris this week we receive the important intelligence of the conclusion of a treaty of peace between France and Morocco. This news was first received by a telegraphic despatch, dated Bayonne, Sept. 15th, in the following terms:—Transmitted by his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville to the Minister of Marine, and by MM. the Duke de Glücksberg and de Nyon to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"TANGIER, the 10th.—The Moorish Government has demanded peace. The fleet arrived at Tangier this day. The Governor of the town came on board to renew his demand. Our conditions have been signified and accepted, and the treaty signed. During the day the Consulate General has been re-established, and its flag saluted by the town. Orders to cease all hostility, and to evacuate the island of Mogadore, will be despatched this afternoon."

We are happy to say that the announcement in this despatch has since been fully confirmed. Official accounts have been received by our Government, which mention that, according to despatches from Mr. Bulwer, her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, dated the 11th inst., and received in London on Wednesday, the treaty for the cessation of hostilities between France and Morocco had been signed, the terms being the same in substance as those offered in the original ultimatum. This intelligence was brought from Gibraltar in the Hecla steamer, by Colonel Barrie, of the British Legation in Madrid.

Before the Hecla left Gibraltar a French steamer had been despatched to Mogadore, to order the immediate evacuation of the island of which the French troops have been in possession since the bombardment of the town.

The Paris papers are almost exclusively occupied with this news, and it is satisfactory to perceive, that in spite of the recent excitement, it has been received in the best spirit, and there appears to be a pretty general feeling of pleasure at the termination of a dispute which might have led to a war with England.

The *Journal des Débats* treats the result which has been obtained in a moderate and sensible spirit. It says—"The Emperor of Morocco has given proofs of more good sense than was expected from him. He has obeyed the councils of prudence and of wisdom. He has demanded and signed the peace which alone could save him from destruction, more or less remote, but inevitable. The French flag (of the consulate) floats once more peacefully and gloriously on the great square of Tangier. At a period such as we live in, when peace, happily for the human race and for the cause of civilisation, is the principle of the policy of the great powers, such a result is worth more than several victories. France has done better than obtain peace—she has conquered it. She cannot, whatever may be said, regret the price she has paid for it, because her influence in Africa, and her consideration throughout the entire world, have been considerably increased. If peace had been concluded when it was first offered, the enemies of French dominion in Africa would have doubted, perhaps, of the firm resolution which the French Government had formed to make itself respected. And, on the other hand, it might have been said, that France could not engage in war without compromising the general peace. At present, neither of these suppositions is possible. The victories gained by the French arms on the territory and on the coast of Africa have been a lesson for Morocco, because they have proved that France was determined to secure her possessions in Africa, and that she possessed the means of doing so. A warning for Europe, because they proved that France and the French Government inspired their doubtful allies with sufficient respect, and their sincere allies with sufficient confidence, to permit her to undertake a serious war without changing the relations of the powers of the first order. France, therefore, is indebted for peace in Africa to the success of her arms, and for peace in Europe to the moderation of her Government, and to the confidence she inspires."

As the settlement of this dispute was considered in Paris as an event of national importance, the comments of the journalists perhaps deserve less attention than usual; but it is nevertheless gratifying that the news has not excited acrimonious or ill-natured feelings. The event was deemed of so much importance by Government, that a salute was fired by the cannon of the Hotel des Invalides in celebration of it on Monday morning at eight o'clock.

It is stated officially that the expenses of the expedition against Morocco, amount already to upwards of 20,000,000*fr.*

On Monday morning orders were forwarded by telegraph from Paris to Rochefort, Cherbourg, Lorient, Toulon, and Brest, to suspend all the armaments proceeding in those harbours. On the same day written instructions were forwarded to the Maritime Prefects, directing them to prepare for the reception of the ships of the squadron now on their way home. Two frigates and one corvette, however, are to be armed, and to sail for the coast of Africa, where they are to remain under the orders of Captain Hernoux, the commander of the station.

Another event of some consequence has occurred—the return of Marshal Bugeaud to Algiers. He re-entered that town on the 5th inst., with considerable pomp. He was escorted by all the military and civil authorities, and nearly all the population. From the place of landing to the Government House, the road was lined on either side by the African militia. During the procession the guns of the forts and vessels in the harbour fired salutes. The reception of the marshal by the people was the most enthusiastic, and from all quarters he was greeted with the loud cry of "Long live the Hero of Isly," mingled with "Vive le Roi." The standards taken from the enemy, and the famous paravol, were publicly exposed. The tent was erected on the Esplanade Bab-el-Oued, and has been constantly, ever since, filled with the curious—amongst whom were many Africans. The tent is of immense dimensions—its form is circular; it is made of 320 yards of cotton, and the inside gorgeously decorated; in it will be given the banquet offered by the inhabitants to the marshal. The importance of the seizure of the paravol of the son of the Emperor of Morocco is not justly appreciated either in France or England. This emblem of command formerly belonged to Mulai-Soliman, the predecessor of Mulai-Abd-er-Rahman, and was held in the highest veneration—in short, it may be considered the Royal standard of Morocco. The marshal looked greatly fatigued, his manners were rather brusque, and his mind seemed occupied with weightier matters than those which surrounded him.

A seizure was lately made of a number of letters written by Abd-el Kader to the different tribes in Algeria, imploring them, in the name of the Prophet, to abandon the French and join the holy standard. The Marshal is of opinion that, had he been beaten on the 14th, the greater part of the friendly tribes would have openly taken up arms against him. It is only by force of arms that they remain obedient to the will of France, but on the first reverse of fortune, they will become its greatest enemies.

The *Moniteur Algerien* publishes a letter of congratulation received by Marshal Bugeaud from Louis Philippe on the battle of Isly.

The *Algérie* contains news from Mogadore, of the 31st ult. On the 25th, the brigs Volage and Pandour put to sea, the former for Barcelona, and the other for Cadix. As the Volage steamer was towing out the Volage, she was struck by two cannon-shots, fired by the battery of the north-east. The ship-of-the-line Infexible, the steam-frigate Montezuma, and the corvette Egérie arrived the same day in the roads, and were shortly afterwards followed by the British steamer Vesuvius. "Judge of our surprise," says the correspondent of the *Algérie*, "when we saw the English flag saluted with cannon-shot by the same battery that had fired on the Volage. The Vesuvius immediately shot her anchor to take a station beyond the range of the Moorish artillery, and the next day she set out for Rabat, to complain to the Kalifa of the Emperor of the insult offered to the British flag." On the 31st, when the Montezuma came to receive the orders of the commander of the station, she was likewise fired upon by the same battery: the only one spared during the bombardment, because it neither could molest the island of Mogadore nor the vessels entering the harbour.

The French papers mention the death of M. Camille Perier, a Peer of France, and brother to the late Casimir Perier, the Minister. He was 63 years of age. M. Camille Perier was Auditor in the Council of State under the republic, and prefect for some years under the restoration, but, being dismissed from this latter situation, he took his place as a member of the Chamber of Deputies. In 1839, he was one of the first deputies in Paris who protested against the violation of engagements by the Crown, and he gave his support to the new Government. During his brother's ministry, he afforded him all the assistance in his power.

"The coat-of-arms of M. Guizot," says the *Constitutionnel*, "painted on the panels of his elegant equipage, has recently undergone a modification. The broad tri-coloured ribbon, to which was suspended the Cross of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, has been replaced by the magnificent collar of the Golden Fleece, of which M. Guizot is a member. The famous motto, *recta brevissima omnium*, has been preserved."

The arrival of the Duke de Bordeaux at Milan appears to cause some uneasiness to the French Government, and it is stated that General Sebastiani had been sent to that city to observe his conduct. The Duke had been at Venice. Sea bathing has been recommended to him, and he appears to excel in the art of swimming, having several times swam without resting from the Mole to the Lido, a distance of three miles.

Letters from Rio Janeiro of the 9th of July announce that the Reine Blanche frigate, on board of which Admiral Dupetit Thouars is returning to France, was daily expected in that harbour.

A letter from Toulon, dated September 12th, gives the following account of the movements of the Prince de Joinville:—"This morning, at ten o'clock, the war-brig Argus, Captain Jeangerard, who took so active a part at Tangier and Mogadore, entered our roads. The Argus only lost two men, one at the attack of Mogadore, the other at the island. The Argus sailed from Cadix on the 4th instant. The Prince de Joinville reached that city on board the steam corvette Pluton, and was joined on the 3rd September, by the ships of the line Suffren, Jemmapes, and Triton; the frigate La Belle Poule, and the brigs Cassard and Pandour. The ship of the line Indefatigable also arrived the same day and was immediately placed under the orders of the Prince, whose flag continued hoisted on board the Pluton. All these vessels expected to return shortly to Toulon. The Prince was on the 7th instant in good health and high spirits."

SPAIN.

We find by the accounts from Madrid to the 11th instant, that the Carlists have now carried the elections at Saragossa, Pampeluna, Zamora, Toledo, Segovia, Segovia, Montoro, and several other places. At Salamanca they had the majority for the first two days, but a strong effort made by the Government defeated them at the moment of victory. At Piacencia, the Carlists, who came to the poll under the leadership of the priests, were very near being triumphant; and in several other important towns they have come out with a strength and boldness which have taken the Government quite by surprise. In all these struggles the priests are the active leaders.

The *Castellano*, alluding to the presumption shown by the Carlists in the elections, says:—

"If the Carlist party have shown much arrogance, it is rather the fault of the *Progressist* party than that of the friends of the constitutional throne, for they have never sought to triumph but by the medium of insurrection. If some members of the clergy have forgotten their duties, the competent tribunals will know how to inflict a well-merited chastisement."

One of the journals says that Government are directing troops towards Navarre, and supposes from that that Carlist outbreaks are contemplated in that province.

M. Martinez de la Rosa has not yet decided on accepting the portfolio of foreign affairs.

PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon letters of the 10th instant announce that the recent excitement had been succeeded by apathy, and nothing of political interest was stirring. The Ministers were devising means to emerge from their financial embarrassments. It is stated that urgent entreaties have been made to the King to induce him to accept of the command-in-chief, but his Majesty has given a decided refusal.

The Chambers are to open on the 30th instant, and not on the 15th, as was stated. The Government hitherto having met with no offer for the tobacco contract with the condition imposed of an advance of four thousand contos (one million sterling), and being entirely destitute of resources, is compelled to convolve the Parliament.

The Montrose, which had arrived at Lisbon, brought the news there that the French squadron was in Cadiz, awaiting orders from France. It was reported that Prince de Joinville intended paying Liabon a visit.

GREECE.

Our letters from Athens announce the curious fact that dissensions have already sprung up in the newly-formed Ministry, which it is thought will be fatal to it.

These differences are said to arise from the exigencies of M. Metaxa, who, being supported by the Peloponnesian Opposition, and dissatisfied with his two colleagues, Travellas and Balbi, required the appointment of Canaris to the Navy Department, and of Zographos to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, so as completely to concentrate in his hands the whole influence of the Government. M. Coletti is, however, a man of too much energy to give way to intrigue. The Ministry, thus disunited, could not attend to the business of the state, and has not yet published a single act of any importance.

Another fact calculated to create uneasiness is the resignation of General Kalergi. It will be remembered that General Kalergi took the Greek troops under his command on the morning of the 15th September, at Athens; that while strenuously performing his duty to his country, he immediately put himself under the orders of the Council of State, assembled extraordinarily an hour after the Palace was blockaded by troops and citizens; that neither then or afterwards, while General Kalergi commanded the garrison of Athens, and guard of the National Assembly, was his conduct in the smallest degree impugned; and that at the close of the National Assembly he received its thanks, together with a sword from the citizens of Athens, when, also, the rank of general and aide-de-camp was personally conferred on him by King Otho.

Kalergi, however, has been so much interfered with, that, as above stated, he has thought it his duty to resign. Strange to say, the resignation of a man who has performed such signal services, has been accepted by King Otho with the utmost calmness. All the Liberal press, however, justly protest against the dry terms of the Royal Ordinance, in which the services rendered by that distinguished officer during the last eleven months were not even acknowledged by a few flattering expressions. Kalergi had retired among his family, at Argos, to avoid being present at the celebration of the anniversary of that revolution.

Previous to his resignation, Kalergi issued a farewell address, couched in energetic terms. In one part of it he says: "A soldier, and no politician, I have never wished to take part in political differences. My orders were, the maintenance of the public tranquillity, and these I have obeyed to the letter."

Our readers will recollect that we gave a portrait of this distinguished general in No. 107.

The editor of the *Elpis* (Hope) Athens newspaper makes these remarks on the subject of General Kalergi:—"One single sentence we should like to add to General Kalergi's farewell, since his modesty has not allowed him to refer to it. We would say to the few who, in a momentary excess of passion, have wronged that worthy man—'Friends, when you enter the church of St. Irene, on the approaching anniversary of the 15th of September, to offer up your prayers to the ever blessed God, who, partaking of no human passion, tries the hearts of his creatures, and regards them in righteousness, do not fail to cast your eyes upon that sword which, eleven months ago, was suspended in that sanctuary of the Most High; a tear of regret will fill your eyes. That sword you yourself presented to Kalergi as a memorial of your gratitude, and before the Most High it appears as a testimony against you.'"

RUSSIA.
The *Bremen Gazette* has an article from the Polish frontier, of 3d September, which states that the Emperor Nicholas has approved of the plan of the Minister of War for very vigorous offensive operations in the Caucasus, and that he is resolved if not to make the campaign in person, at least to be in the vicinity of the theatre of war. Count Nesselrode is shortly expected to return to St. Petersburg; it is affirmed that he has communicated to the English Cabinet the decided intentions of the Emperor respecting the war in the Caucasus, and has obtained the assurance that the assistance sent to the rebels by English agents from Constantinople shall cease.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
We have received Cape of Good Hope papers to the 11th of July. They give a satisfactory account of the progress of affairs in that distant colony. Part of the new road over the Cape downs, and the bridge thereon across the Salt River, which have for a considerable time furnished employment for the convicts in the colony, have been formally opened, accompanied with the general rejoicing of the whole population of Cape Town and neighbouring district. There had been a little disturbance on the frontier, owing to the arrest of the Kaffer chief Botman, who had screened one of his subjects concerned in a robbery, and the military had to scour the neighbourhood of the fort and village of Beaufort, as the natives made rather a threatening movement.

The expected introduction of bounty immigrants excited much satisfaction, and it is thought will have an important effect in bringing the Cape into more general notice and appreciation in the mother country. At Natal there had been no political occurrences of interest, and the trade of the new settlement with the older colony was steadily increasing.

An enterprising gentleman of the name of Smith had performed the journey into Kafirland, and made a personal examination of the coast from the Buffalo to the Umzimvubu. The result of his journey has been the establishment of a trading station in Hinn's territory, and the opening of a direct maritime communication with the Kafir country.

UNITED STATES.
ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.—Since our last publication the Acadia has arrived, after a short passage of less than thirteen days from Boston. The Acadia left Halifax on the 3rd, and on the 9th exchanged salutes with the Britannia, five days out. We do not hear that the Great Western had reached New York. The dates of our advices by this arrival are—New York, 31st ultimo; Washington and Montreal, 29th; Toronto, 27th; Vera Cruz, 25th; and Boston and Halifax, 1st and 3rd instant.

The Acadia, when in lat. 50° 2' N., long. 32° 6' W., about 1150 miles from Liverpool, on Monday, the 9th, about nine p.m., passed the Britannia, and exchanged signals of rockets, blue lights, and a salute of guns. She was then running with a fair wind, and would, no doubt, make Halifax in a very quick passage.

The news by this arrival is insignificant. The Presidential election appears still to be the chief topic of interest at New York. Mr. Tyler has created some astonishment, by withdrawing from the contest, but he advises his adherents to vote for Polk and Dallas, "the democratic ticket," as the Yankees call it. Mr. Polk, who opposed Mr. Tyler, has given his sentiments in regard to the tariff in these terms:—"I am in favour of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the treasury to defray the expenses of the Government, economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue."

Another destructive fire had occurred in Philadelphia, and said to be the act of incendiaries.

A dreadful hurricane and flood have visited the Wisconsin territory. We learn from the *Green Bay Republican*, that on the 8th ult. a hurricane, accompanied with rain and hail, swept over Brown and Calumet counties with such fury, that in the space of twenty minutes property was destroyed to the value of 20,000 dollars. Houses, barns, bridges, fences, and trees were scattered and tossed about like chaff; and in many places the crops of every kind were flattened and destroyed. Trees, four and five feet in diameter, were twisted off at Duck Creek, and at Suamico River all the large trees for the distance of half a mile in the direction of the bay shore were either torn up or blown down. Every bridge between Twin Rivers and Green Bay, and two-thirds of those between Green Bay and Fond du Lac, were swept away.

By the last accounts from Nauvoo the city was quiet. There had been reports of the appointment of Smith's son, a mere lad, as a prophet, but they are unfounded. Sidney Rigdon had returned to the city from Pittsburgh, and preached. Samuel Smith, a brother of the late prophet, is now also dead. Rigdon, it is said, will be chosen to lead the Mormon flock.

There are five widows of the Smith family now living in Nauvoo, or the Holy City; the mother of all, and the wives of the late Joe, Hiram, and their two brothers. Accessions to the Mormons continue to be made. Their temple is steadily going up, in its unique form and shape. Its style of architecture is of the pure Mormon order.

According to the New York papers, Mexico is on the eve of another revolution. A letter from that city, dated 31st July, contains the extraordinary announcement that Santa Anna and the officers of the army have agreed to suspend the functions of the Constitutional Government during the war on Texas, leaving the supreme control of the republic in the hands of General Santa Anna, with power to force contributions of men and money to sustain the war. It was considered probable that the National Congress would be summarily dismissed by the President. There was no material alteration in commercial affairs at New York.

The advices from Canada mention that Charles Metcalfe has, at last, completed an Administration, but the members of it are not yet mentioned officially. Mr. Morris is spoken of as the Receiver-General; Mr. Merritt, as Inspector-General; Mr. D. B. Papineau as Commissioner of Crown Lands; Mr. Chabot, member for Quebec; Mr. Smith, and Mr. Meredith are variously spoken of as Attorney and Solicitors-General. It is stated that Mr. Sherwood will be Solicitor-General for Canada West.

The crops of both east and west Canada are most abundant, and in most parts of the western portion the harvest was in a very forward state.

A large and destructive fire has visited Toronto. It broke out in Metcalf and Cheney's iron-foundry, in Lot-street, which was consumed, with three dwellings. From thence it communicated with a large brick block of dwellings in Young-street, which was in flames when our informant left. The wind was strong from the east, and the fire had caught a number of times on the west side of Young-street, but, by great exertions of the citizens, was got under.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Royal Mail Company's West India steamer Tay has arrived at Southampton, with papers from the different West India Islands to the following dates:—Trinidad and Demerara, August 3; Barbadoes, August 4; Antigua, August 7; St. Lucia, St. Vincent's, and Jamaica, August 9; and Dominica, August 11. This packet, as was anticipated would be the case, brings no intelligence from Mexico, but from Havannah there are dates to August 9.

The news contained in these papers possesses only a local interest. The excitement respecting the alteration of the foreign sugar duties had not much abated, and memorials continued to be transmitted on the subject to the home Government. The guano manure appears to have been introduced into several of the islands with considerable success, as far as can be judged by the short period to which the experiments extend.

The *Jamaica Despatch* commences its summary with the gratifying assurance that the first three days of the anniversary of negro emancipation had passed over, in the city of Kingston and its vicinity, as peaceably as could have been desired. Rejoicings of various kinds had been indulged in, but no boisterous demonstrations of any sort, or breaches of public order, had occurred among the workpeople.

The Tweed, royal mail steamer, arrived at Southampton on Wednesday. The

Tweed left Jamaica on the 23rd August; Demerara, 17th; Trinidad, 22nd; Barbadoes, 25th; Grenada, 26th; St. Thomas's, 30th; and Fayal, 11th Sept. The chief news by this steamer is, that at Guadaloupe, on August 26th, a dreadful fire broke out, destroying fifty-six large mercantile stores, also the custom-house and other buildings, to the value of 300,000 francs.

NEW ZEALAND.
Accounts from New Zealand state that on the 12th of February an interview took place between Governor Fitzroy and the New Zealand chiefs concerned in the massacre at Wairau. After a request to hear from them their own account of the affair, which was complied with by Rauparaha, his Excellency having deliberated for some time, addressed the natives to the effect that, as the English had in the first instance been in the wrong, and the New Zealanders had been betrayed into unlawful acts both by their ignorance of English law, and by the great provocation they had received, no punishment should follow their offences. He concluded by assuring them that he would punish all attempts on the part of the English to wrong the natives, and exhorted the chiefs in their turn to exercise their influence to prevent the natives from any similar infringement of their mutual rights.

THE FRENCH AT TAHITI.—FURTHER INSULTS UPON BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The *Sydney Morning Herald*, of May 4, contains the following account of the arrest of Captain Hay, late of the Challenger, and of Captain Daldy, of the Shamrock, supplied by the former gentleman to that journal. The statement is headed "Tyranny of the French at Tahiti," from which it would appear that the conduct of the French authorities at the island had at that period raised an unfavourable impression on the minds of the English.

"The following narrative will show the tyranny of the French at Tahiti, to foreigners, especially to Englishmen, since their occupation of that island. About the beginning of the month of February last, Captain Daldy and myself were walking along the beach at Tahiti, and when nearly opposite the French barracks, we were surprised to see a French drummer beating the *generale*, without hat, shoes, or stockings, and marching up and down the beach, and a bugler sounding the alarm. Soldiers, too, were seen coming from all directions, as well as seamen belonging to the different men of war, all arranging their accoutrements as they ran, and seeming in dismay, for no one appeared to be able to assign any reason for the mustering of the troops in such a hurry. Some said that the natives had risen, and others that the Challenger (the schooner the French Government had bought for £800 but a short time previously), which the Government had sent to the other side of the island, for the purpose of capturing several opposing chiefs, had been taken by them and that they had murdered a part of the French crew. The latter report appeared to be the one generally credited, as it was understood that those chiefs would not deliver themselves up quietly to their oppressors. After remaining about ten minutes witnessing this martial movement, Capt. Daldy and myself walked to the Washington Hotel, kept by a person named Seager, an American, who we found playing at backgammon with a person named Darling, and to whom we related what had transpired; and of our belief of the rumour as to the capture, &c., of the vessel. These were the only individuals in the house at the time and also when we left, which was only a few minutes afterwards; when we again strolled towards the beach as far as the barracks, and on our way to Mr. Tebb's house, with whose family we had promised to take tea, I was surprised by Marehouth, the commissioner of police, calling to me, apparently in a great rage, and saying he wanted to speak to me. I immediately went under the verandah of his house, and Captain Daldy walked on a few paces. The commissioner then asked me what was the reason for my raising the reports on the beach of the schooner's capture and the murder of the crew by the natives? I denied having done so, and said I would call Captain Daldy to prove to him that I had not been the author of the rumour. Marehouth, nevertheless, disbelieved me, and said, 'If you do not give me up within half an hour the name of the author of the report, I will have you arrested.' I told him he might do as he pleased in that respect; that I was not the author of the report, neither did I know who was; and that I had casually heard it on the beach, and had only repeated it. I then asked him who his informant was that I was the author, and he told me it was Darling (the person I had seen at the hotel, and who is the son of a missionary). I then called Captain Daldy back, and on his coming to the house, Marehouth asked him as to the truth of my assertion, and Captain Daldy confirmed what I had said; immediately upon hearing which, Marehouth said that he would have Captain Daldy also arrested, if he did not comply with his order to give up the name of the author within half an hour. I then told the commissioner where we should be found if he wanted to arrest us, and then left him. A little before seven p.m. we were waited upon by five *gens d'armes*, with orders from Marehouth to come to his residence to answer 'a very grave charge.' We were then made prisoners, and escorted to that worthy's residence, where we found him at tea, *solus*. He requested us to be seated, as also several friends who accompanied us. He then said that he had received a letter from the governor, stating that if we did not give up the author of the report, we were at once to be sent prisoners on board the French frigate L'Uranie. Captain Daldy then asked who were our accusers, and what was the nature of the accusation against us? Marehouth said he had 'a very grave charge, in writing, against us,' from two persons. Captain Daldy then said, if there is to be an inquiry in the case, have the goodness to read the charge against us and take our answers thereto in writing. At this Marehouth appeared confused, and said that he had not a written accusation, and if he had said so it was a mistake. We, on hearing this, both declined making any further reply to his interrogatories, unless he consented to take them down in writing, as we expressed a fear that he was very forgetful of what he said or heard, and that he, in consequence, might make statements on the following day which had no foundation in truth. Marehouth, without further remark, made out an order for our conveyance to L'Uranie, as prisoners, and we were forthwith conducted to the Port-office, where, finding no boat at hand, the *gens d'armes* were directed to lodge us in the *calabouss* or gaol. To this we strongly objected, but not being able to speak to the guards, we were in a dilemma, and we requested a Mr. Whitfield, who was with us, to return to Marehouth, and state to him that the prison was not a fit place to confine us in, inasmuch as it was a loathsome hole, with no fresh air, and plenty of mosquitoes; and there was a man for killing his wife, and many native delinquents, confined therein, whilst neither bedding nor the smallest possible comfort were within its walls. Marehouth was, however, unmoved, and said he could not help us to better lodgings. On reaching Captain Collie's door, that gentleman, and also Captain Carmichael, came up to us, and they gave the *gens d'armes* to understand that I could procure a boat to take us to the frigate. I then hailed the Sultan, and a boat having been sent ashore, we were conveyed to L'Uranie, to the first lieutenant, of whom we cannot but express our thanks for his humane conduct to us while on board, which strongly contrasted with that of Marehouth, whose desire evidently was that we should spend a night in a disgusting lock-up. On the following morning we were conducted by a lieutenant to Government House, where, under the verandah, we found the two informers, Seager and Darling, sitting close to the door of the room, in which were assembled Governor Brunat, Marehouth, Wilson the interpreter, and a French clerk. The two worthies, Seager and Darling, previous to our arrival, had been examined, and their depositions were lying on the table before the governor. We were not allowed to see or read them, but the court commanded that we should answer all questions put to us by Marehouth. We were then questioned separately upon the 'grave charge,' the two informers sitting within hearing at the door; after which we retired, and the court called in the two informers, who, I believe, made a further statement. About ten minutes elapsed, when Marehouth ordered us before him, and I was then sentenced to go within two hours on board the Sultan, in which vessel I had taken my passage for Sydney, and if found on shore afterwards without permission from the French governor, I was to be arrested and imprisoned. Captain Daldy was remanded on board the frigate once more as a prisoner, but subsequently ordered to his vessel, not to put his foot on shore without permission, as in my case.

"HENRY HAY, late commander of the schooner Challenger."

MUTINY AT ICABOE.—Advices have been received from Icaboe, of the 6th July last, from which it appears that serious disturbances had occurred amongst a portion of the vessels loading at the island with guano, and that several parties had been put in irons and sent to St. Helena. The officer selected by the committee appointed by Captain Brooks, of her Majesty's steam ship Thunderbolt, to form a judicial body, had elected Captain Albert Hancock, of the Victoria, commodore, who had deemed it advisable, the island being in a state of mutiny, to send to the Cape for the assistance of a man-of-war. The brig Canning had been dispatched for that purpose. The number of vessels loading at the date of the letter above-mentioned is represented to have been between 70 and 80, and the origin of the disturbance was from the new comers attempting to take precedence of previous arrivals in the loading of the vessels.

SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW OF AN ENGLISH VESSEL.—The last New York papers announce that the ship Vicksburg, Captain Berry, which had arrived at New York from New Orleans, fell in, on the 6th August, in lat. 26° 27' long. 87° 46', with an open boat containing seven persons, and took them on board. They proved to be the captain and crew of the British schooner Orange, which was lost on the voyage from Jamaica for Mantanzas. Their names were as follow:—Alexander McDonald, master; William Young, mate; Edward Cook, Richard Evans, John Brown, William Roscoe, seamen; and Robert Wilkinson, cook. They had been thirteen days in the boat, which was only fourteen feet long. When fallen in with they were in a very exhausted state, and three of them had to be lifted on board. The youngest of them, William Roscoe, was totally insensible, and survived but about three hours, and at sunset his body was committed to the deep. Captain McDonald stated that on the 24th of July, at two a.m., when in lat. 22° 45' long. 85° 4', his schooner was capsized in a sudden squall from the eastward. Fortunately, when she capsized, the jolly boat being in the bottom of the long boat, turned over, and all hands succeeded in getting into it and got clear of the vessel, which almost at the same moment disappeared. They were then left to the mercy of the waves, without provisions or water. On the 25th, there being no appearance of land, the boat's course was altered to westward, with the hope of falling in with some vessel. They continued this course till the 28th, the wind being all the time easterly. On this day, for the first time, it rained for about two hours. By using two pair of shoes, all they had among them, and by wringing their clothes, they succeeded in getting about half a pint of water each. From this time till the 31st they saw no vessel, and were without water. On the 31st and the day following, it rained three or four hours, and they obtained sufficient water to quench their thirst for the time. From the 1st to the 6th of August they obtained no water, but on one of those days they picked up a piece of bamboo, which was found to contain four small fishes about two inches long, which they divided among themselves; this was all the food they had while in the boat. On the morning of the 6th three ships passed them, but it was supposed the boat was not seen by them,

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE SOLACE OF MEMORY.

Who ever wreathed a garland gay,
Memorial of some joyous hour,
But loved, when in its star decay
Fragrance and hue had passed away?
To view each withered flower?

Or from the visions Pan ore,
To steal a sad delight
Fondly with tearful gaze we pore
Upon the archives of the Past,
Still wishfully recollect the store
Of hopes that ne'er may blossom more,
Sewn by the wintry blast.

A RIVAL TO CAPTAIN WARNER.

Mr. Naemyth, an engineer of Manchester, has submitted to the Lords of the Admiralty, the plan of an iron steamer, bomb-proof, which he asserts will effectually destroy any ship or squadron. She is propelled by the Archimedian screw, and, when going at the rate of six knots an hour, she will run stem on to a ship, and leave a hole in her, many feet wide, below the surface. It is, in fact, the power of two ships coming in collision with each other at the rate of ten knots an hour, placed, by mechanical means, in the hands of not more than three men.

THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.

Some gentlemen connected with the Great Western Railway, recently inspected the Atmospheric Railway from Kingstown to Dalkey, the only one in existence, and it is stated were well satisfied of the practicability of the principle, and the general working of the railway. One of the most gratifying results of the experiments made was, that after stopping half-way, the train attained in a few seconds a speed of thirty-five miles an hour ascending the steepest part. In a previous number of the *LONDON NEWS*, we gave some cuts illustrative of the Atmospheric Railway.

LORD ROSSE'S MONSTER TELESCOPE.

The immense telescope of Lord Rosse, which has before been described by us, and upon which his lordship has bestowed such attention, has been fixed at the noble earl's house at Parsonstown (Ireland), and has been directed for the first time to the sidereal heavens. A letter has been received from Earl Rosse, in which he describes the first effect of the telescope. It states that the metal, only just polished, was of a pretty good figure, and that with a power of 800, the nebula known as No. 2 of Messier's catalogue was even more magnificent than the nebula No. 13 of Messier, when seen with his lordship's telescope of 3 feet diameter and 27 feet focus. Cloudy weather prevented him turning the levitation on any other nebulous object. The diameter of the large metal is 6 feet, and its focus 64 feet. Yet the immense mass is manageable by one man.

A VETERAN TRAVELLER.

The last Indian papers mention the arrival in that country of a Norwegian runner, who is about to attempt the discovery of the source of the White Nile, on foot, and unattended. He expects to be absent only about four months, and he is to go in a direct line, crossing deserts and swimming rivers. He runs a degree in twelve hours, and can go three days without food or water, by merely taking a dish or two of syrup of raspberries, of which he carries a small bottle; and when he does procure food, a very moderate quantity will suffice; but, when it is plentiful, he eats enough for three days. This wonderful man carries with him only a map, a compass, and a Norwegian axe. He has already made some wonderful journeys, having gone from Constantinople to Calcutta and back again in 59 days, for which the Sultan gave him 2000 dollars; and from Paris to St. Petersburg in 13 days.

A NEW REMEDY FOR TOOTH-ACHE.

Among the thousand remedies for tooth-ache, caoutchouc is now stated to be a very efficacious one. A piece of caoutchouc is to be put on a wire, then melted at the flame of a candle, and pressed, while warm, into the hollow tooth, and the pain will disappear instantly. The cavity of the tooth should first be cleaned out with a piece of cotton. In consequence of the viscosity and adhesiveness of the caoutchouc, the air is completely prevented from coming into contact with the denuded nerve, and thus, the cause of the tooth-ache is destroyed.

THE FEMALE SMOKERS OF MEXICO.

In Mexico the ladies universally smoke. The *puro* or *cigarro* is seen in the mouth of all; it is handed round in the parlour, and introduced at the dinner table. Even in the ball-room it is presented to ladies, and in the dance the *senorita* may often be seen whirling round with a lighted *cigarrito* in her mouth. The belles of the southern cities are very frequently furnished with *tenasitas de oro* (little golden tongues) to hold the cigar with, so as to prevent their delicate fingers from being polluted either with the stain or scent of tobacco.—*Gregg's Northern Mexico.*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR STEAM.

The Paris Academy of Sciences have discussed a paper presented by M. Seligues, who claims the discovery of a new and important motive power as a substitute for steam, and which consists in the admixture of atmospheric air with hydrogen gas, by which an explosion is produced. M. Seligues admits that he has some difficulties to overcome, but it has been proved that with so small a quantity as three to five litres of hydrogen gas, mixed with atmospheric air, a weight of 1000 kilogrammes has been rapidly raised to the height of three feet. The apparatus for the production of hydrogen gas will occupy much less room, and cost less money than steam-boiler, and the stowage required for fuel, which is now the great obstacle to long voyages, will be dispensed with.

THE MARCH OF LITERATURE.

It has been calculated that if twelve men were employed for twenty-four hours a day, allowing neither for sleep nor meals, reading at the rate of eighty words per minute, they would barely keep up with the volumes published in London alone. In this tract and sermons are included; but if magazines, reviews, and newspapers were added to the task, it would require upwards of forty men. If twelve hours per diem were employed, then eighty men would be required; and, as he is a hard student who reads more than eight hours per day, so one hundred and twenty men would be required to finish the Herculean labour.

DEPTH OF THE SEA.—ARTESIAN WELL.

M. Le Saulnier de Vanhello, a naval captain of France, has lately ascertained that the depth of sea between Calais and Dover does not, at any part, exceed 200 feet. The boring of the Artesian well at Calais, has now reached a depth of 322 metres. The water to be supplied by this well, will, M. Arago states, come from England.

TO DESTROY WASPS' NESTS.

Professor Henslow has discovered that turpentine, placed at the entrance of the nest, was fatal to these insects. The best mode of applying it is to put the turpentine in a bottle (as much as will merely wet the sides of the bottle is sufficient) and insert the neck of the bottle in the hole leading to the nest, surrounding it with some earth. If applied in the dusk of the evening, every wasp will be dead by the following morning. "In no instance (says a correspondent of the *Gardener's Chronicle*) have I known it to fail, except in cases where the nest was deeper in the ground, or at a greater distance from the mouth of the hole, than I anticipated. A partial failure may sometimes occur where there happen to be two entrances, but a second application is sure to prove effectual."

THE SURFACE OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

During excavations for the sewers in different parts of the City, information has been gained relative to the depth of artificial ground above the natural surface. The following is the very curious statement relating thereto made by Mr. R. Kelsey in evidence before the "Commissioners for inquiring into the state of large towns and populous districts":—"Thickness of made ground at Paul's-wharf up to St. Paul's Churchyard, 9 feet to 12 feet; Watling-street, 11 feet to 12 feet 6 inches; Bread-street, 17 feet 6 inches; Cheap-side, the natural earth was not reached—the cutting varied from 14 feet to 23 feet; Gracechurch-street, 14 feet to 18 feet; King William-street, 12 feet to 17 feet 6 inches; Princes-street, 10 feet to 33 feet 6 inches; Moorgate-street, 16 feet 6 inches to 21 feet 6 inches; Fenchurch-street, 15 feet 6 inches to 17 feet 10 inches; Bishopsgate Within, 9 feet 6 inches to 16 feet; Fish-street-hill, 5 feet 6 inches to 18 feet 10 inches; Eastcheap, 12 feet to 15 feet; Bodeross-street, 7 feet to 9 feet; Barbican, 10 feet to 13 feet; Cannon-street, 9 feet throughout; Rosemary-lane, 8 feet to 12 feet; Water-lane, Fleet-street, 5 feet to 9 feet; Cateaton-street and Lad-lane, 12 feet to 14 feet; streets in Cloth-fair, 4 feet 6 inches to 12 feet 6 inches; streets in St. Ann's, Blackfriars, 4 feet to 13 feet. The plinth of Temple-bar is buried in accumulation. The east end of Newgate-street was lowered about 12 inches when the present Post-office was built. London-wall has in part been raised above 2 feet within the last 25 years. The Pavement and Little Moorfields have been wholly re-arranged within the last 10 years. All the improvements from London-bridge to London-wall have largely altered the surface of the main line, and of the adjacent streets. The north side of what is termed Holborn-bridge, the north end of Farringdon-street, has been raised about 2 feet. Such occurrences as these are distinctly noticeable in some way, but the insensible alterations are equally great, and curious; as, for instance, from levels taken in 1770 and 1842, it appears that in Bishopsgate-street Without, at Bishopgate-churchyard, the surface has risen 2 feet 2 inches in 72 years, but at Spital-square only 12 inches in the same time. The result of this examination is confirmed by the depths of the sewers, as originally built, and as they now measure.—*Times.*

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

Apples intended for keeping should be carefully gathered by hand, when they are quite ripe, in dry weather. They should be spread singly on a floor in an open room for about ten days, and then stowed in an airy place, with a layer of dry wheat straw beneath each layer of apples. By careful management, some kinds of apples are preserved in the South Hams for two years.

GENEALOGY OF LORD GLENLYON.

Lord Glenlyon, the heir presumptive to the dukedom of Athol and nephew to the Duke of Northumberland, who has given the use of Blair Castle to her Majesty, is the great grandson of Lieutenant-General Lord George Murray, who commanded the rebel army under Prince Charles Edward Stuart during nearly the whole of the rebellion in the year 1745, until the battle of Culloden gave the death-blow to the hopes of the unfortunate house of Stuart. Upon the death of his uncle the then Duke of Athol, without issue, the son of Lord George Murray became Duke of Athol, and from whom is descended the present Lord Glenlyon.

KANG-HE'S INSCRIPTION FOR THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT PEKIN.
The following beautiful inscription was, in the year 1711, in his own handwriting, presented by the Emperor Kang-He to the Jesuits at Peking, for their new church at the Chun-ching-muen gate. Inscription on the front:—"The True Principle of all Things." Inscription on the first column:—"He is infinitely good, and infinitely just; he enlightens, he supports, he rules all things with supreme authority and sovereign justice." Inscription on the second column:—"He never had a beginning, and will never end. All things were created by him from the beginning; they are governed by him, and he is the true Lord of them."—*Peking's Chinese Ohio.*

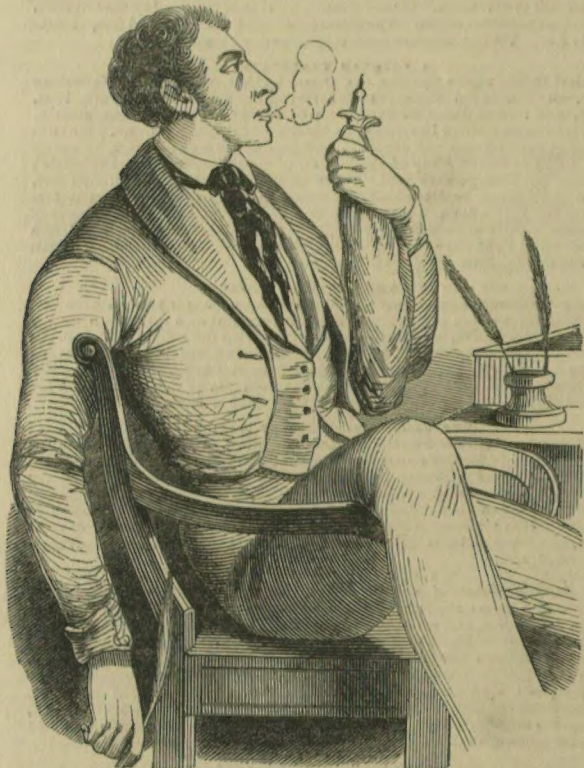
CRIMINAL TRIAL IN INDIA.

[By the last Overland Mail, we learn that "in Bombay there was a trial going on of eighteen Parsees, for a murder committed at two o'clock in the day, in one of the most public streets in the town, on the principle of the gang murders which degrade India. Great excitement prevailed on the subject; the murdered man was one of their own tribe, and yet much money was expended in the hope of preventing the conviction of any of the parties." The present may, therefore, be a fit opportunity for introducing to our readers the process of a criminal trial in India, described and illustrated by a gentleman fully conversant with East Indian affairs.]

The Civil Service of the East India Company furnishes altogether the most extraordinary example of a system of jurisprudence carried out by foreigners over a people amounting at least to a hundred and twenty millions, and that in a manner to give entire satisfaction to the suitors.

The Civil Service may be said to be divided into three portions—the Judicial, Revenue, and Political—the latter being the Secretaries to Government in the different departments, Residents at native courts, and Governor-General's agents. But, all the members of the service are equally eligible for any of these appointments, and, as regards the two former, they are changed from the one to the other without the slightest regard to the efficiency of the service, or the onerous duties they have to perform.

The law, as administered in India, is the most curious compound that ever was devised. Over Englishmen, the Company's magistrates have little or no control in a direct and legal way; those in criminal cases being only subject to the magistrate under his powers as a justice of peace, his jurisdiction extending to a fine of five pounds. With English law, the civil servant has nothing to do; Blackstone, Coke, and Littleton, being wholly disregarded. The law, par excellence, is "regulation law," that is, a number of crude undigested regulations, filling a good sized folio, and which have been issued, repealed, abolished, renewed, and re-enacted, in the last hundred years, until no one can tell what portion remains, or what has been taken away; or whether an act, repealing another act, which



EUROPEAN JUDGE.

abolished a regulation, brings the original regulation again into force; a favourite way with some rulers of bringing an obnoxious law back to the regulation book. To this law all foreigners who proceed to India are subject; and, however various or contradictory it may be, they have no means of procuring a printed copy anywhere by which to regulate their conduct.

Our Mussulman subjects are governed in civil cases by "regulation law," of which they know nothing; and in criminal cases, by the Law of the Khoran. Our Hindoo subjects are in the same predicament in civil cases, and ruled by the Shastres and Vedas in criminal cases. Persons born of native women by European fathers, are subject to the law of the mother. In all cases where natives are concerned, the Judge is assisted by a native Judge, who lays down the law, but by which the European Judge is no further bound than he may think fit, acting entirely upon his own judgment and responsibility. The parties may appeal if they like to the Sudder Board, and the Judge has then to forward the evidence taken on the trial, and the reasons for his decision. For Bengal, the Sudder Board is at Calcutta; and in the north-western provinces (to which this statement chiefly applies), at Allahabad. In civil cases, between Europeans and natives, the appeal lies to the Supreme Court in Calcutta. We believe only one case of appeal has ever been brought to trial in this court (Maxwell v. Fergusson). Capital offences are tried by the Commissioner of the District, all others by the Judge and Magistrate.

The punishments are death by hanging, transportation (generally to



VAKHEEL—NATIVE BARRISTER.

the Mauritius), and imprisonment with hard labour, chiefly on the roads.

In the first sketch we have portrayed the European Judge as he is usually to be found whilst administering his legal duties; and in a climate like that of India, the white jacket and hooka are better suited to his constitution than the wig and gown of an English Judge would be.

The principal official by whom the Judge is assisted is the Omlah, a most characteristic sketch of whom we have next given. His duties are to prepare all papers and documents for his superior, take down the evidence, or see it properly done by his subordinates the mohurrers (or sealers); to read the evidence to the Judge; and aid and assist him in all matters with his counsel and advice; not to omit a very large dose of flattery which he duly administers morning and evening, and on all fitting occasions; taking care that if there is anything unpleasant, it shall be made as palatable as possible to his superior; and that no one shall intrude upon his master's privacy with unpleasant tales of injustice or injury sustained through the cognisance of the said Omlah. His pay is about six pounds sterling a month; yet no one could for a moment doubt his being a man both of wealth and influence, and beyond the suspicion of taking bribes to use his influence over his superior's judgment. A native would not consider his case thoroughly gained, though he had a decree in his favour, if he had not bribed somebody; and only seeming to possess the countenance and influence of the European superior, is a sure method of obtaining the presents of all suitors; and his power of getting a suit advanced or retarded, without reference to the ultimate decree, is sufficient to establish a claim on his part to their generosity. Most of the suitors come a distance of several days' journey



THE ACCUSED.

from their homes, to which they are anxious to return; and it is only through the good offices of the Omlah they can expect to do so in anything like a reasonable time, or without a chance of performing the journey more than once.

The Native Barrister is called a Vakeel (No. 3), and would scarcely be tolerated by his learned brethren in Europe. The East India Company are, however, too good judges themselves to allow the gentlemen of the long robe to carry off all the emoluments from their litigious subjects. When a suit is filed, the plaintiff has to do so on stamped paper, and the value of the stamp is ten per cent. on the amount of his claim. When the defendant files his answer, he has also to do so on stamped paper, paying ten per cent. on the amount claimed. Thus, for instance, if an action be brought for a thousand pounds, the East India Company charge the litigants two hundred pounds, and then pay the Vakeel for conducting the suit, the costs of which are about thirty shillings or two pounds. The parties may sharpen the wits of their legal advisers if they please, but it is more in the form of a bribe than as legitimate pay. Most indigo factors, and persons engaged in commercial transactions, have a Vakeel at all times in attendance in the courts, the pay being about sixteen shillings a month; the duty of this Vakeel being to make his employer acquainted with all new orders and regulations of the magistrates and Government, and to answer any complaints which may be brought against his master. The wealthy natives also have Vakeels in attendance, and it is looked upon as a mark of their respectability that they should do so. The Vakeels are a clever, shrewd class of men, they are fully acquainted with the practice of the court and the regulation law. They are treated with much courtesy by the Judges, and hold an influential position in native society.

(No. 4) is a thief by profession, and in being so does not consider himself a useless member of society. It is his misfortune—his fate—to have been detected and brought into his present difficulties, but he does not feel that his character is in any way injured by the crime he has committed. It is his vocation, and he follows it as he would any other. The adroitness used by this class is extraordinary, and bets have often been laid in India upon finding a man who should steal any article named, however carefully guarded. If he make up his mind to rob a person, it is all one to him whether it be to-day or this day month; he will follow an encampment, or hover about the parties, until his object be effected. In breaking into a house, he seldom enters by a door, but makes an aperture in the wall sufficiently large to admit his person and remove his booty. They follow the same plan in horse-stealing, making the hole in the wall at the horse's head, and leading him out. If the horse be a grey, they will remove him some six or eight miles, and then, in the course of a few hours, dye him another colour. If the object of plunder is in the tent, they will cut the canvass with a sharp knife, and thus obtain an entrance. With European articles they have little idea of the value of their plunder, and with a watch they will separate the gold or silver cases from the works and throw the latter into the first pond they come to. So incessant are their depredations, that every European is obliged to have at least one watchman, who keeps guard all night; and in marching, the village where the person halts is obliged to find four watchmen, as, without this precaution, the party would assuredly be plundered.

The Burkundauz, or native policeman, (No. 5) are retained regularly in the employ of the Government, and are always armed with a sabre. Their pay is about eight shillings a month, with which they have to feed, clothe, and lodge themselves. They obtain some slight remuneration for serving warrants, but nothing very considerable; perhaps, every thing considered, their situation may be worth about twelve shillings monthly. They are not very expert as thief catchers, and pay more attention to the cultivation of their beards and the proper arranging and dressing of them, than to anything else. They are also used as guards at the collector's treasury. A portion of the police are mounted and equipped as irregular cavalry, and posted at short distances throughout the country. These take notice of every traveller, and should the wayfarer not reach his destination, they at once make their enquiries and report accordingly. This is as much as can be done in so extensive a tract of country, where considerable towns are seldom within twenty miles of each other, and the principal police station sometimes a hundred.



BURKUNDAUZ, OR NATIVE POLICEMAN.

The Witness (No. 6) holds in his hands the bottle of holy water, by which he swears the oath supposed to be binding on a Hindoo. The water is from the river Ganges, and the nearer it is procured to the source of the stream the purer and holier it is considered. At certain seasons of the year hundreds of pilgrims are to be met returning from Hurdwer with flasks of this water, which they convey even as far as Madras, a distance of more than two thousand miles. The Mussulman is sworn on the Khoran, which is placed in a folded cloth and then held in his hands the whole time he is giving his evidence. The form of oath most binding, but which is not allowed now to be used in the courts of justice, is by the witness placing his hand on a boy's head. If he has a son with him, then his own child is the person; but, if at a distance from home, he is required to adopt the boy by whom he swears, and the form of oath, or rather imprecation, is, that should he forswear himself may all the consequences fall on his child. It is very shocking that so dreadful an imprecation should ever have been in use, but at the same time it shows an utter disregard of truth. A witness invariably begins by telling you that he always speaks truth, well knowing the slight estimation in which his veracity is held. To obtain a plain assent or dissent from him is impossible, nor can you obtain any answer until you have allowed him to fire off the whole story with which he has come primed and loaded.



THE WITNESS.



THE OMLAH.



THE GREAT BERKSHIRE FESTIVAL, UNITED STATES.—THE PAVILION.

THE GREAT BERKSHIRE (UNITED STATES) JUBILEE.

We have just received from our New York Correspondent, the originals of the annexed engravings of one of the most interesting festivals ever celebrated in the United States of America. Such is the Great Berkshire Jubilee, the details of which, we think, with the *New York Tribune*, will be perused with a deep and lively interest by many others than the Sons of New England. "It was," observes the Editor, "a glorious Social and Intellectual Festival, which we hope to see reproduced in many other counties and sections, not alone of New England, though we apprehend few counties can boast so brilliant a galaxy of sons and daughters as Old Berkshire."

This Jubilee is, indeed, a poetical example of *love of country*: since, it consists of an annual *réunion* of as many of the natives of New England, as can return to their native state on that occasion. The occasion is stated to be an unprecedented one: it is different from all other great assemblages; those who attend the festival leave politics and the cares of life behind them, *are boys again for a couple of days*, and then return, strengthened to do good to the world. The Jubilee originated from a simple circumstance—when Mr. Joshua A. Spencer being asked if he loved Berkshire? "Yes," was the heartfelt reply, "I make it part of my religion to visit it once a year."

The proceedings, which commenced on the 22nd ultimo, took place in Pittsfield, Mass., and its vicinity, and consisted of meetings and greetings, prayer offerings, a grand dinner (for, in the United States, this is as important a feature in public rejoicings as in the mother country), and *conversations*, at which speeches are made, and many poems (written for the occasion) were recited, songs sung, &c. Early in the morning, a preliminary meeting was held in the Town-hall, at which it was announced that forty-four Vice-Presidents had been appointed, one to each of the forty-four tables, "which would accommodate, in all, over three thousand persons at dinner!" The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. T. A. Gold, Chairman of the Committee of Reception, who welcomed the New York Committee to Berkshire, congratulating them on the love which they bore to their native homes—sons of the old domain wherever they went. He hoped that that feeling would continue as long as the hills of Berkshire were clothed with verdure, or their fountains poured forth streams, which had made this the most delightful place on earth. He told them, in the language of the Good Book, that the fatted calf was killed. "Come and see our hospitality; drink from our fountains that need nothing to make our waters better. Above all, drink from the pure fountain of good feeling. Some are gone to better lands, where we shall soon all join them on a more joyous occasion."

The Rev. Russell Cook, Corresponding Secretary of the American Tract Society, responded on behalf of the gentlemen from New York. "He and his friends from New York had come to say that we love Berkshire. We always loved her, but we'll love her more hereafter. We come back to gaze on the hills—to wander by the brooks where we spent our youthful days—we come to see the churches where we listened to the words of truth in our younger days; but our fathers, where are they? Hallowed is their memory in Berkshire hearts amid Berkshire hills. Thirty years ago we saw some of these faces, and they appear familiar still. We know that those present have honoured their native Berkshire." This last sentence illustrates the moral benefit of this *réunion* better than a whole page of disquisition.

After the meeting had partaken of the hospitality of the good people of Pittsfield, a procession was formed of the President of the day and Sheriff of the County, Vice-Presidents, Speakers, Clergy, Committee, Faculties, Emigrant Sons and former residents, Citizens, &c. of the county, Chief Marshal, and Marshals; and in this order, they marched to Jubilee Hill, west of the village: but here the meeting was soon dispersed by rain, after the singing of an anthem, "Wake the Song of Jubilee," &c., and an eloquent prayer, by Dr. Shepard, of Lenox. The interruption is thus characteristically related in the *New York Tribune*—

"While [Dr. Shepard was invoking the blessing of Heaven upon the proceedings, a shower struck the crowd, and then there arose a rush like a whirlwind, caused by the simultaneous development of three thousand umbrellas, which covered up under their dark features, as much brightness and beauty as ever the envious clouds obscured in the sky. There they were, Poetess and Authoress, trudging down the hill together, three under an umbrella, and one on each side—yet it was borne with resignation, as always by the Ladies in times of distress."

Our artist has succeeded in representing this somewhat grotesque scene. However, damped though not daunted, the assembly sped on to the Presbyterian Church, on the square, where the exercises were continued, and an impressive sermon preached by Dr. Mark Hopkins: the peroration is vividly descriptive:

And this is the Berkshire Jubilee; we have come—the sons and daughters of Berkshire—from our villages, and hill-sides, and mountain-tops; from the distant city, from the Far West—from every place where the spirit of enterprise and of adventure bears men, we have come. The farmer has left his field, the mechanic his workshop, the merchant his counting-room, the lawyer his brief, and the minister his people, and we have come to revive old and cherished associations, and to renew former friendships—to lengthen the cords and strengthen the stakes of every kind and time-hallowed affection. Coming together as natives and citizens of a State, on the eastern border of which is Plymouth Rock, what so suitable as that our first public act should be to assemble ourselves for the worship of the God of our Fathers, and our God! This is a local thanksgiving in one sense, but extended in another sense. This day our family affection is thrown around a whole country. It is fit, then, that we should adopt the language of the Psalmist, in the words which I have chosen for my text:

"Return unto thy rest, O my soul, for the Lord hath dealt bountifully with thee."—Psalm 116th, verse 7th.

After the sermon, an anthem was sung, and then was recited a poem of more than 100 stanzas, by Dr. Allen, pastor in Pittsfield, 40 years ago. The following, in reference to the manly remembrance of Field, Bryant, and Sedgwick, against the Annexation of Texas, was received by a burst of applause from the audience:—

"Of Field and Sedgwick, resolute and free,
By Party's slavish voice invoked in vain
To bend their Berkshire might, and stubborn knee
To the great image on the Texan plain."

There was another poem and a hymn given, and then the assembly dispersed. In the evening, every house in Pittsfield was "open" to strangers. The *New York Tribune* states:—

No words can express too much in favour of Pittsfield hospitality. In some houses all the parlours are full of beds, and some talked of fixing up the church for reception, and to give still more accommodation a train has been started on the railroad to carry people twenty or thirty miles to bed, returning with them in the morning in less time than a lady person would require to get down stairs from the third story.

The Second Day of the Jubilee was opened by a gathering of the young men: then an informal meeting in the Presbyterian Church, at which the exiled sons of Berkshire were welcomed, and the memory of the departed was honoured. The procession was then formed to Jubilee Hill, where from 5000 to 6000 persons (the majority of them ladies) were present; in the front of whom sat Miss Sedgwick, the poetess. The proceedings consisted of a hymn, prayer, and oration, the latter an eloquent production, by the Hon. J. A. Spencer, of Utica; at the close of which was produced the first newspaper published in Berkshire, in 1788. Then followed a glee; a poem written for the occasion, by Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler; a poem and song, by Mrs. Sigourney, &c.

The company next marched, in procession, to the dinner pavilion, where nearly 3000 guests took their seats, whilst thousands stood around, to witness the spectacle, and hear the speeches. The first ladies in the place were "out to Jubilee Dinner;" the repast was cold, and was all prepared at Boston. After dinner, the president, Governor Briggs, eloquently recounted the great deeds of Berkshire men, during several crises, and claimed for their fame the taking of Ticonderoga; the detection of Arnold, the traitor; great service in the Florida war, &c. The following sentiments were then given:—"The scenes and friends of our childhood."—"The county of Berkshire—her scenery and her sons,

gazing upon these, she exclaims with the Roman mother, 'These are my jewels.'" Dr. O. W. Holmes, of Boston, next addressed the company, and recited a poem of thirteen stanzas: a brass band played "Home, sweet Home!" Judge Dewey then complimented "the array of loveliness;" and Mr. Theodore Sedgwick eulogised the free Republic, quaintly adding, "The stock of New England is the stock of Old England, with our equality added to their liberty and intelligence."

Mr. Macready, our distinguished tragedian, was next called for by the company, when he rose and said:—"Mr. President, and gentlemen—I cannot say brethren; and yet my heart beats as warmly at seeing such a spectacle as any American could desire. I confess, sir, that I am taken wholly unawares, for I came here only to witness the spirit with which you enter into this Jubilee. I cannot make a speech. Believe me, I wish I could banish from the minds of those that hear me, every suspicion that England is opposed to the prosperity of this country. But I will not attempt to make a speech. Instead of that, I will recite to you a short poem, expressing that spirit of love to man which ought to characterise the nations and the people of the earth." Mr. Macready then recited the following Eastern fable, which he gave with all that grace and energy which have given him such celebrity:—

Abon Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight, in his room,
Making a rich and like a lily in bloom,
An Angel writing in a book of gold.
Excessing peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" The vision raised his head,
And, in a voice made all of sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord!"
"And is mine one?" said Ben Adhem. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the Angel. Abon spoke more low,
But cheerily still: "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one who loves his fellow-men."
The Angel wrote and vanished. The next night
He came again, with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed;
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

This recitation was received with loud applause, the band playing "God save the Queen."

Governor Briggs read an eulogy on Channing, by a daughter of Berkshire, and gave a sentiment to his memory, followed by the air of "Yankee Doodle," &c. The next noticeable proceeding was the singing of a song by about sixty young ladies, dressed in white, with white ribbons pendant from their hair, accompanied by several gentlemen on musical instruments, and by the whole audience in chorus. A celebrated *belle* then gave, by proxy, the following sentiment:—

You scarce can go through the world below,
But you'll find the Berkshire men;
And when you rove the world above,
You'll meet them there again.

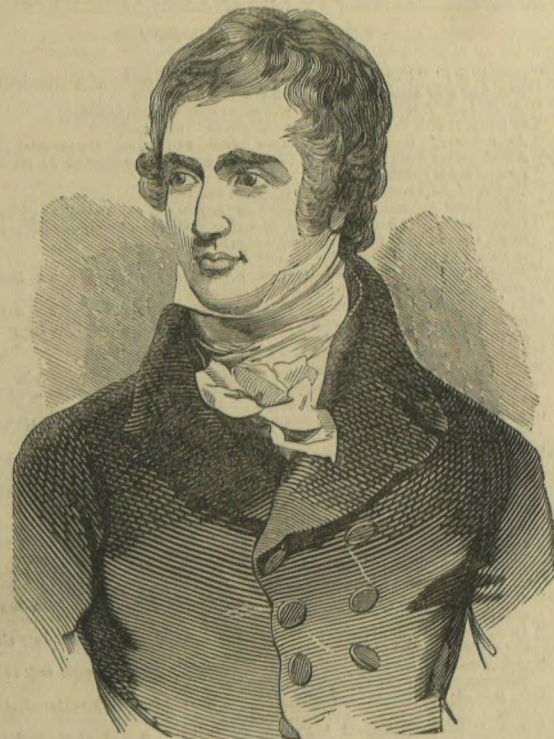
After a few more sentiments, the party broke up, and *The Tribune* reporter tells us that "many a manly cheek was wet, and many an eye of beauty shed dew-drops, to render still more lovely the white and red roses that were so profusely mingled where they fell."

In the evening, a meeting was held at the Town Hall, at which the people of Pittsfield were thanked for their hospitality. About an hour after the performance closed, when one of the most terrific thunder-storms came on that ever occurred, even in that region. "Among its effects," says *The Tribune*, "were the prostration of the tent, and a smash of about one hundred dollars' worth of crockery. 'Old Gray Lock' was clothed in fire, and the giant mountains threw living balls of flame at each other's heads. The Titan clouds, bearing terrestrial armour, seemed to rush in battle against the sky, only to be hurled again, weak as water, down to their mother earth. It was a magnificent FINALE TO THE BERKSHIRE JUBILEE."

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. XXIV.

LORD STANLEY.

The name of Lord Stanley is one of the best known among those of what may be called the later school of politicians. His political life does not date so far



LORD STANLEY

back as that of most of his colleagues. But what his career wants in length it has made up by activity; and there is yet a long course before him, for he is in the prime of life, though he has changed the sphere of his exertions somewhat before the time when the inevitable fiat of nature would have called him to do so. The house of Stanley is conspicuous in the annals of England. It has produced both statesmen and warriors of great eminence. It was the first earl of the family who crowned Richmond as Henry VII. on the battle-field of Bosworth.

The Right Honourable Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, Lord Stanley, is the eldest son of the thirteenth Earl of Derby. He was born on the 29th of March, 1799, and is not, therefore, more than forty-five years of age. He is her Majesty's principal Secretary for the Colonies, and till his late acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds, sat for the Northern Division of Lancashire. His first connexion with public affairs was during part of the Goderich Ministry, when he was Under-Secretary for the Colonies. When Earl Grey came into power, he was made Secretary for Ireland. Then began that fierce animosity between him and O'Connell, which partook of the bitterness of personal as well as of political antipathy. A sharp, acrid, and irritable nature, which, having adopted strong party views defended them as strongly, frequently laid him open by its violence to the more wary and lawyer-like method of O'Connell. Great were their battles in the days of Stanley's Irish Secretaryship, and, indeed, long afterwards. His measures, however, with respect to the Irish Church and national education were good. He tried to alter the franchise, but here O'Connell foiled him; and he never afterwards succeeded in doing more upon this question than in thwarting the efforts of the Whigs, after he had quitted their ranks. In 1833 he was made principal Colonial Secretary, and held the office till June, 1834, when came that rupture with his colleagues which threw him for many years into the ranks of the Conservative opposition, along with Sir James Graham and others of less note. The whole of them were rather happily ridiculed by O'Connell as "the Derby Dilly and its six insides." There was not at this time a better debater in the house, as his old associates often felt in his spirited and slashing attacks. But it was rather as an opposer of their policy than an originator of measures of his own that he was distinguished: he considered an opposition to be properly an attacking, not a legislating party. When the accession of the Conservatives became inevitable, he seemed likely to dispute the post of leader with Sir Robert Peel. Some of the more impetuous spirits of the party had far more sympathy with him than with the cautious and measured policy of Peel. The safer man has carried it, and Stanley became a colleague, sometimes zealous, sometimes impatient, but able always. He resumed his old place in the Colonial Office when the Peel Ministry was formed, and has retained it ever since. There is a strong party out of doors who blame his management of the colonies most severely. His system seems to be pretty much that of all Colonial Ministers—leaving our distant possessions to govern themselves. He was early in Parliament, as he was returned for Stockbridge in 1820. He has sat also for Preston and Windsor; he has been Lord Rector of Glasgow University, and was sworn in as a Privy Councillor in 1830. The Ministry wanting a more active leader in the House of Peers, he is about to be raised to it; but no man, we should think, will be more out of his element in that very decorous and very dull assembly. Stanley is at home in the hottest of a party fight, where all is animation and excitement; though since he has been in office in the present Government he has spoken seldom, and then in that more moderate way which becomes a Minister possessed of place, but which was difficult to the high-spirited patrician, impatient at seeing others holding it. As his elevation to the peerage has excited some



THE GREAT BERKSHIRE FESTIVAL.—JUBILEE HILL.

interest, we add an explanation of several points connected with it. He of course still retains his office as one of the Ministry.

The practice of summoning the eldest son of a peer to the House of Lords during his father's lifetime does not, as is well known, create any new peerage, if one of the secondary titles of the young peer's father be used on the occasion; the eldest son so summoned takes rank according to the date, not of the summons, but of the original creation of that title which he thus temporarily shares with his father, without really denuding the latter of any of the family honours. The practice has been frequently adopted in the cases of members of the Derby family, and in one instance the erroneous summons of an eldest son of an earl of Derby in a title which his father did not really possess had the unexpected effect of creating a new peerage. This occurred in the year 1627, when the eldest son of the sixth earl was summoned to the House of Peers during his father's lifetime as Baron Strange. It will be remembered that Lord Stanley's father, the present Earl of Derby, was also called to the Upper House before he had succeeded to the ancestral honours of the family. In that case a new peerage was designedly created, because the earldom was the only title then in the family, for all the subordinate peerages had passed away through the female line to the ducal house of Athol; his lordship was therefore created in 1832 Baron Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, in which title it is not improbable that the noble Secretary for the Colonies will be summoned to the House of Peers, and thus he will be popularly known by the same designation as that which he bore by courtesy in the House of Commons.

THE CENSUS

OF

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND,

COMPILED FROM THE PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.

will be Published on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5th, 1844.

It will also contain

A TABLE OF OCCUPATIONS

OF ALL THE INHABITANTS OF

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND,

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF EACH SEX

EMPLOYED IN EVERY TRADE AND PROFESSION.

This Table is, perhaps, the most interesting and important document ever published by Parliament.

The above is printed uniform with the CENSUS OF ENGLAND, and will be published as a SUPPLEMENT, Price 6d., to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and will be stamped to go free by post.

Subscribers, wishing for the above, must order it of any Newsmen or Bookseller.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 22.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 23.—New Post-office opened, 1829.

TUESDAY, 24.—Don Pedro died, 1834.

WEDNESDAY, 25.—Belgians beat the Dutch, 1830.

THURSDAY, 26.—Old Holy Rood.

FRIDAY, 27.—Brindley died, 1772.

SATURDAY, 28.—Jew's New Year's Day.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending September 23.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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11 39 0 0	0 8 0 36	0 59 1 22	1 41 1 59	2 17 2 35	2 52 3 9

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Consultor," "Unimportant; near Ipswich."—A series of Engravings of the Building will appear in our journal when completed.

"A. H. B." Bucks.—The lines scarcely reach our standard.

The Song, "The Yeomanry of Buckingham," will not suit.

"An Admirer," Bicester.—A Camera Lucida will answer the purpose.

"A Subscriber from the First," Birmingham.—If a specimen be forwarded, we will reply further.

"Sketch of Falkland Palace."—We have not room.

"A Constant Subscriber."—The note on the price of coals shall be attended to.

"Olonie."—We have not room to carry out our correspondent's suggestions, especially as it would involve repetitions.

"A Two Copy Subscriber."—See our present number.

"Dramaticus," City.—We believe our correspondent to be correct, but we do not keep files of play-bills to decide disputes.

"C. M. A. Z."—We believe all the Royal Personages named are descended from Adam, and are, therefore, relations! We have not room for the proffered sketch.

"Laurens" may send a specimen of the humorous cases.

"H. B."—We cannot publish translations of immoral French novels.

"A. C." Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is thanked for the name of the architect of the new Catholic Church in that town—Mr. Pugin.

"T. K."—The address of Mr. Coulson, surgeon, is No. 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

"T. P. S." Maidstone.—Our correspondent's letter has been forwarded to Mr. Gilbert.

"A. M." Manchester, should communicate his invention to the Mechanics' Magazine.

"D. J." Dunkeld, is thanked for the description of Dunkeld Cathedral.

"T. H." should write to Mr. Deacon, of Walbrook, respecting the legal heir to the property in Chancery.

"H. W." Faversham.—Not of sufficient interest.

"M. M."—B will have the claim on A in case of desertion.

"Mrs. M." Post-office, Bristol.—St. Michael's Mount has been too often engraved.

"D. S."—We have not room to take up a subject so long a date since, as the decision referred to by our correspondent.

"A Constant Subscriber," Manchester.—The Montrose steamer will sail from Southampton for the Leant, on Sept. 23.

"C. B.—m." Walmer.—Nottingham Castle has not been restored since the fire.

"J. R." Bridgewater.—A "Key to Coningsby" is published, and may be had, by order, of any bookseller.

"An Old Subscriber," Farnborough.—The rule of walking in London, in passing a person, is on the left.

"Brigade! Zhurnal."—We have already engraved the old British Museum.

"Y. L." Leamington.—The fine goes to the Crown.

"G. T. T."—We do not remember to have received the sketch of Morocco. Thanks for the sketch of the curious tree.

"L. K."—We shall be glad to receive the "Book of Auld Scotland."

"A Constant Reader," Leeds.—The Royal West India Mail steamers start from Southampton on the 2nd and 17th of every month. We cannot enumerate all of them.

"G. H." Manchester, is thanked for the sketch, but we have not room to engrave it.

"T. J. B."—The notice to quit must expire at the period corresponding with that at which the house was taken.

"A Subscriber," Cork.—A Law Lord is a Peer who has practised as a Barrister. There were only five Law Lords present at O'Connell's case. Judges can only be impeached before Parliament, and cannot be removed by the Crown.

"H. R." Wakefield.—The picture of Adam and Eve is now at Hull; where it has been visited by 20,000 persons.

We thank the correspondent who writes to us upon the subject of the Foot Race on Waterloo-bridge. Our account was taken from a morning paper. Probably the alleged inaccuracy may have arisen from the cause to which our correspondent alludes when he says, "The bridge was so crowded that it was impossible to see 10 yards either way."

"A Knight of Malta," Malta, should consult Sir W. Blackstone's work on Magna Charta; or, the 1st vol. of the "Statutes of the Realm," by the late Board of Commissioners on the Public Records, in which the Charter is printed, with an English translation. Mr. Thomson's elaborate "History of Magna Charta" may also be referred to with advantage.

"H." Kirkcudbright.—The Chiltern Hundreds are a portion of the highlands of Buckinghamshire. Formerly, these hills abounded in timber, which afforded shelter to numerous banditti. To put these down, and protect the inhabitants of the neighbouring parts from their depredations, an officer was appointed under the Crown, called the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. The duties have long since ceased, but the nominal office is retained (in the gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer) to serve a particular purpose. A member of the House of Commons, not in any respect disqualified, cannot resign his seat. A member, therefore, who wishes to resign, accomplishes his object by accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, which being held to be a place of honour and profit under the Crown, vacates his seat.

"Cornarius."—An engraving of Willey Court has already appeared in our journal.

The Large Print.—Several correspondents who have addressed to us inquiries respecting the forthcoming Large Print should see future announcements. Ineligible.—Lines by a Student in the School of Christ; "She rides upon the Sea;" "The Dying Epicurean."

Any Country News Agent may receive Posting Bills, bearing his address, by informing our Publisher where a parcel can be enclosed, free of expense.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1844.

THE storm evoked in Ireland by the unlooked-for triumph of O'Connell and his fellow Repealers has naturally been succeeded by tranquillity. It will be seen by our latest accounts that the sound and fury which prompted the return speech at the Conciliation Hall, signified in reality nothing, or at least that the motive of it was rather display than mischief. In spite of O'Connell's fierce denunciations, his bitter personal attacks, and the wholesale application of the epithets of liars and scoundrels upon his political opponents, Mr. O'Connell has made a wondrous advance to the "melting mood." He no longer broaches the doctrines of the fire and sword school, but is rather disposed to copy the meekness of the sucking dove. Not that he abandons his resolves about impeachment, nor that he is more sweet upon "Vinegar Smith," nor is there any professed desire to abandon one jot of his aspiration for revenge for his alleged wrongs; but yet the calm observer, we think, will come to the conclusion that there does not exist any serious intention of prosecuting to the uttermost any one of the alarming threats with which he astounded the excitable audience assembled at the Conciliation Hall to greet the reappearance of so notable a Conciliator.

Let us see how O'Connell treats the "great account 'twixt him and vengeance" at the meeting on Monday last, after the lapse of a week from the time when he first proclaimed the war of extermination. Upon the former occasion, he appeared ready to vindicate the right to hold "monster meetings," even to the death. How changed the scene, however, within a little week! Calm reflection wonderfully assists the imagination of agitators. If in the hey-day of joy and excitement, at the time when, according to O'Connell's truthful illustration, "the happy bird must chirrup," he regarded monster meetings as essential to the success of the Repeal cause, it is agreeable to find that, by thinking better of the matter, even this indispensable mode of excitement may be dispensed with. Witness the hon. and learned gentleman's recantation of Monday last:—

His own opinion was, that the Clontarf meeting was now unnecessary; and he was sure it was not necessary it ought not to be persevered in, as it would be considered to have too much the appearance of triumph and defiance. That meeting had been legally convened; its purposes and its objects were legal; and its suppression was unjustified by law, and unsanctioned by any constitutional principle. Need they now vindicate that principle? He thought not; and for this reason, that the indictment itself had done so. The principle was therefore already established, and they were therefore under no necessity of vindicating it.

Mark, too, how summarily he dismisses the second panacea—the Preservative Society. No eloquent persuasives are employed to demonstrate the necessity of such a patriotic body; and, without wishing to be uncharitable, we cannot help believing that, upon reflection, Mr. O'Connell begins to have some misgivings about the £100 qualification. No doubt the great Agitator has wonderful power over his countrymen, who contribute to the rent without much difficulty; but "a hundred pounds down" sounds formidably; and hence it may be that he does not wish to press this proposition too earnestly.

Then as to the "impeachment of the Ministry." His first idea was to make a crusade to England, to see if the "Saxons" would assist him in this great design. It seemed then as if the desirable consummation of kicking out the Tory Ministry was a thing that ought not to be retarded for a single instant. Every one who heard Mr. O'Connell must have supposed that the business was urgent, and admitted of no delay; but, alas! even this fierce onslaught against Toryism is to be quietly postponed until the next meeting of Parliament. Instead of a spirited, prompt, and indignant canvass of the English people, to ascertain if they would join in an address to the Queen for the immediate dismissal of these unworthy Tories, there has been a quiet search for precedents; and now it is discovered that the initiative ought to be taken by both Houses of Parliament, as was done in the case of Sir J. Barrington. So that this great head of accusation may be considered to be postponed until the next Session, or rather until a still more indefinite period—the Greek calends.

It will be collected, too, from the speech of Monday last, that the impeachment of the Irish Judges, and, above all, the impeachment of that functionary whom Mr. O'Connell seems to hold in such especial horror, the Irish Attorney-General, and whom the Agitator, in the fulness of conciliation, yclept the "vinegar cruet on two legs," can be postponed without injury to the cause. In fact, the "be all and the end all" of Monday's speech was an attempt to evade the consequences of the blustering manifesto of the previous week. *Qui s'excuse, s'accuse*, says the French proverb, and we think the learned Agitator must have felt the force of the assertion, when he sought to explain away his denunciations of the "Saxon" into a compliment. The term, he said, was no reproach. "It was an honoured name, and the purest portion of liberty was derived from Saxon laws and institutions—the Parliamentary system, trial by jury, and the shrievalty." So that the Repeal leader holds out a flag of truce to all his enemies and detractors. The *Times*, that powerful organ, under whose attacks he has winced so often, is no longer bearded, but he is ready to make a bargain even with such a great opponent. Thus says Mr. O'Connell—"Let them forgive me 'Saxon,' and I will forget 'surplised ruffians,' and the other compliments."

Looking, therefore, at the general tenor of Mr. O'Connell's last speech, it can hardly be considered rash if we predict that all the "monster" propositions will be quietly inurned in the bosom of the committees to whom they are to be referred. Under these circumstances, it is hardly worth while to discuss the virulence of some of them, and the inconsistency of the others. But there is one point which deserves a passing word of comment. The federal system, which Mr. O'Connell has advocated, is totally inconsistent with that independence which he seeks to establish by the Repeal of the Union. Surely the politician who joins Mr. Hume in speaking of the "baneful domination" of the mother country over Canada, would hardly wish to assimilate Ireland to a colony? How could such an arrangement tend to make Ireland

"Great, glorious, and free?"

But we will not enter into angry discussion, particularly as the tone of the speech to which we allude makes us hope better things for Ireland, and leads us to the fond conclusion, that the differences between the two countries may be healed without a resort to the desperate expedient of impeachment, or to the still more dangerous experiment of Repeal. We look upon the last speech of O'Connell as a feeler, a compromise—as an indication of a desire to withdraw from his false position with the best grace he can; and we trust we are not too sanguine in believing, that now the effervescence arising from hope unexpected has passed away, such a measure of "Justice to Ireland" may be fairly and honourably conceded, that agitation may cease, and that fair island be crowned with contentment and prosperity.

WITH the Queen and Court in Scotland, and the Parliament dispersed, the home intelligence of the week has not been of a very exciting character. That her Majesty should have been received every where with the strongest demonstrations of loyalty and

attachment is gratifying; but happily it is not a novelty. The same demonstrations have attended her steps from the first day she ascended the throne; her present visit to Scotland has elicited an enthusiasm not generally supposed to be a characteristic of our northern neighbours; it is pleasant, in these days when it is generally supposed the matter-of-fact pursuits of commerce are destroying the little that time has left of the age of chivalry, which Burke pronounced to have passed, to find so much of the olden spirit existing still, and suiting so well with the natural aspect of the land of mountain and of flood.

We feel convinced that every honourable-minded and sensible man in the country will rejoice at the manner in which the dispute between France and Morocco has terminated. France, we are bound to say, has fulfilled her engagements. Nay, more, for, with a moderation seldom practised by the victorious party, she is content when she has achieved a triumph with the same conditions which she made before the contest commenced. Assurances were given to Lord Aberdeen that the French Government had no disposition to take possession of the territory of Morocco. The Prince de Joinville occupied the island of Mogadore, but promised that he would evacuate it when the just demands of France were agreed to. That condition we are bound to say has been honourably fulfilled, and, therefore, all the insinuations levelled against M. Guizot for a presumed desire to pander to the wish of the French people for aggrandisement and territorial conquest are disposed of.

We have, heretofore, deprecated the blustering tone of the note of the Prince de Joinville. We did not think it in the best taste that the young sailor was sent to the very sea whereon he had almost courted a collision with a British fleet; but it is only fair to say that he has not exceeded his instructions either in regard to the operations against Tangier or Morocco.

It is too late now to discover objections to the occupation of Algeria by the French; and, assuming for the sake of argument that they are justified in holding that territory, it cannot be denied that they had a right to prevent the hostile incursions of such a daring and unscrupulous foe as Abd-el-Kader. There is no reason to doubt that this Chief was encouraged in his predatory attacks by the Emperor of Morocco. The French, therefore, were warranted in demanding, as they did, that Abd-el-Kader should be restrained.

By a singular fatuity, the Emperor of Morocco refused to do this act of justice; but now, after suffering Tangier to be bombarded, and Mogadore to be destroyed, he consents to a tardy but necessary reparation. He has caused the loss both of blood and treasure, and has not vindicated any principle by his obstinacy. No one who loves strict justice can sympathise with him. Yet such a contest in the Mediterranean naturally excited, if not alarm, at least anxiety, in England; for events of great magnitude are sometimes precipitated by the veriest trifles, and the whole country began to be agitated with the idea of a war with France. Such an event, it was admitted by all, would have been disastrous to both countries. Not that England feared war, or that she would have shrunk from it for the necessary vindication of her honour or her interests; but, as Mr. Canning demonstrated, there is such a dangerous thing as a war of opinion, or countries may be forced into war merely to satisfy the excited feelings of restless politicians, or for some fancied or illusory right.

This country has suffered enough from war to make her desirous of cultivating the blessings of peace, which brings in its train civilization, contentment, and the development of intellectual resources. War we believe to be repugnant to every enlightened man and to every Christian mind, and we rejoice that the danger of it has passed away, without any taint upon the honour of France, or the independence of England.

THE new Royal Exchange is to be opened by her Majesty. The pile raised by that princely merchant Sir Thomas Gresham, was opened by Queen Elizabeth, in all the state which that vigorous minded woman knew so well how to assume. Time and the elements, which, the poet says, make everlasting war on the work of men's hands, swept it away. But the enterprise and wealth of the City of London has but increased, and another Exchange stands upon the site of its predecessor. This, too, is to be opened by a Queen, but she sways the sceptre of a far wider empire than that which obeyed Elizabeth. And we have no doubt that the splendour of the ceremony at which she will preside, will be worthy of the occasion. On the spot thenceforth to be devoted to the purposes of commerce, will centre half the traffic of the world; to that spot will flow, and from thence will be dispersed, that ceaseless tide of wealth which is the existence of nations. Commerce has a powerful effect on the civilization of the world; and those who wish well to humanity, will rejoice to mark the busy hum of men within the walls of the new Exchange. It is fitting that the building raised to facilitate the operations of our commercial activity, should be opened by the Sovereign, as a recognition of the true source of the greatness of her realm.

SPOTS ON THE SUN'S DISC.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

As you inserted in your paper of Saturday last several drawings of the appearance, situation, and direction of transit, of the spots visible on the Sun's disc, in August last, furnished by a correspondent, of the accuracy of which I think there can be no doubt, and as your object in publishing them may be considered the same as that of your correspondent, viz., to ascertain whether the Sun's power becomes diminished in proportion to the magnitude of the spots transiting his disc. Now, as attention thus publicly called, can only be considered, and results communicated, by means of the same channel, I hope I shall be excused the liberty I have taken in sending you some conclusions derived from numerous observations and drawings, commenced in 1830, and which were submitted to some lecturers on astronomy, and others: I being one of the curious in such matters, who have drawn my own conclusions from my own observations. I am of opinion (and indeed the five last drawings of your correspondent seem to indicate the same) that the spots are not loose and floating on the Sun's disc, but that they are fixed—the large ones having the appearance of immense caverns, surrounded with high and ragged sides (particularly on the east side, as viewed righted), varying in their appearance before, at, and after opposition, somewhat similar to the appearance of the Moon; or rather, as the Sun turns on his axis, or the Earth proceeds in her orbit, and turns on her axis; which, as the Sun's atmosphere becomes more rarefied, or perhaps the gaseous matter with which the Sun appears to be surrounded, they appear plain. I am led to this conclusion that they are fixed, from their retaining the same angle of position during their transit, which could not be the case, if they were loose and floating. They may, perhaps, be compared to pots fixed in water that ebbs and flows: as they sometimes appear in dull or cloudy weather. I have seen, during observation, immense ebullitions, which appeared to completely cover and overflow the whole crater, and which were slightly tinged with yellow in the centre, and varying to a deep orange at the edge: this would appear, in the largest crater, or spot, for two or three seconds, and then sink down, leaving, in appearance, a deep and black cavern to the view—sometimes much larger, in appearance, than the whole earth. Some spots appeared in clusters, and of a fainter colour. Sometimes, before opposition, they appeared divided by high and ragged ridges; and, when in opposition, appeared all in one. I have no doubt, that if a cluster of spots appeared in the situation of those shown in your paper, as having appeared on the 20th of August, their progress and appearance might be drawn for several days in advance, or during the time of their transit. I requested my friends to observe that no rain fell (no wet set in) before the spot had advanced to the centre, or opposition, or the Sun and Earth had attained the position to make them appear so, or for a day or two after; then, in general, two or three cloudy days before rain, and frequently wind. I observed the weather to be hotter (as I think the statement of your correspondent's thermometer will also show) at the time of the opposition, and a day or two before, than it was after. I always found it hotter when the spots bore directly upon the Earth. I am afraid I shall trespass on your valuable time; but my only intention, in making these observations, is to direct your readers' and correspondent's attention to the following points, as from his present observations many useful results may be expected:

1st. If the appearance of the spots have any influence on the weather—and what?

2nd. Whether, allowing for the motion of the Sun on its axis, and the progress of the Earth in its orbit, any periodical return can be expected?

AMICUS.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—A communication reached Windsor, this morning from Blair Athol Castle, announcing that her Majesty may be expected to return to Windsor on Saturday, the 28th, or Monday, the 30th instant. It is considered more than probable, however, that the Queen and the Prince Consort will visit the infant royal family at the Pavilion at Brighton, previously to returning to Windsor. Mr. Brown, surgeon to the royal household, left Windsor this morning for

Brighton, to pay a professional visit to the infant royal family at the Pavilion, agreeably to the command of the Queen, previously to the Court leaving Windsor for Scotland. The Earl of Mornington (the brother of the Duke of Wellington), and a large party arrived at the Castle this morning, and went over the whole of the private apartments, by a special order from the Earl of Delaware, the Lord Chamberlain. His lordship and friends afterwards inspected the staterooms, and returned to town in the afternoon. In consequence of the extensive preparations to be made for the reception of the King of the French, it is not expected that the state apartments will be open to the public after Wednesday next. The Prince Consort's barriers have been hunted on several days during the past week, by Major-General Wemyss, in the neighbourhood of Windsor, in order to get this excellent pack in good hunting condition by the time his Royal Highness returns to the Castle.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left Witley Court, Worcestershire, on Wednesday morning, to honour Earl Howe with a visit at his seat, Gopsall Hall, Leicestershire.

THE ROYAL CHILDREN.—The Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice are at Brighton, under the care of the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. The Prince and his sister were taken to the Pier on Tuesday, where they amused themselves for some time by running about.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—Official despatches have been received by our Government, announcing the positive intention of Louis Philippe to land at Portsmouth in the second week of October; the precise day and hour, however, named in the despatch is only known to the Commander-in-Chief and the Lords of the Admiralty. The despatches are to the effect, we believe, that his Majesty wishes accommodation provided for the fleet which will accompany him to this country. His Majesty is to be accompanied by his two younger sons, and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Marine. The Gomer, in which his Majesty is to proceed to England, is the largest war steamer of the French navy. She is of 450 horse-power, and carries 20 guns. The names of the vessels which are to form part of the royal escort, under the command of Vice-Admiral La Suse, are not yet known, but it is believed that the flotilla will only consist of steamers.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Duke of Wellington is at present staying at Walmer Castle. The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, accompanied by Miss Hope Vere, are expected to arrive there from Germany during the present week.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand that Lady Augusta Somerset, eldest daughter of the Duke of Beaufort, is about to give her hand to his Excellency Baron Niemmann, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Austria.

Count Nesselrode has left Brighton for Buckhurst Park, Sussex, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Delaware. The health of the count has greatly improved by a sea-side residence.

PRESENT TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA FROM HER MAJESTY.—A letter from Elsinore states that, previously to the sailing of the Russian fleet from that place, the Admiral received for the Emperor of Russia, a present from the Queen of England, consisting of the perfect model of a ship in metal, contained in a case.

LORD BROUGHAM.—Lord Brougham arrived at Brougham Hall on Sunday last from London, and on Thursday last Mr. Baron Parke and the Hon. Charles Howard and lady, who had been on a short visit to Henry Howard, Esq., of Greystoke Castle, joined Lord Brougham, at Brougham Hall, for a few days.

INDISPOSITION OF MISS PERL.—We are glad to say it will be quite unnecessary to give any further statements relative to the illness of this young lady, as we learn by the last accounts from Drayton Manor, that happily the medical attendants were assured all danger had ceased, and that there was every prospect that their patient would gradually regain her health, so as to render in a short time their professional visits unnecessary.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel returned to their residence in Whitehall-gardens on Wednesday evening, from Drayton Manor.

The marriage of Miss Jane Hope Vere, with Viscount Loftus, son of the Marquis of Ely, is not expected to take place until the first week in October.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Although it has been stated that the new Houses of Parliament would not be completed for two or three years, yet from the rapid progress which has lately been made, it is likely that they will be ready before that time. The building now presents a very magnificent object to those who approach the capital by Westminster-bridge. The masonry works of the two square towers towards the Palace-yard extremity of the building, are elaborately finished, and those which are to correspond with them at the farther end are in a forward state. The river front consists principally of apartments to be devoted to the use of committees, meetings for conference, &c. There is a parallel and corresponding front facing the west and fronting the Abbey. The Clock-tower, situated at the north end of the building, is to be appropriated to the residence of the Speaker. The Victoria-tower will be at the south end of the building. The central tower is designed for the purpose of ventilation. The quadrangular space, enclosed by the exterior structure just described, contains the Houses of Lords and Commons. The works already executed, and in progress, have been divided into five contracts. The river front has been carried up to its full height, and the greater part of the roof is completed. The exterior of this portion of the building presents a rich display of graceful mouldings, tracery, carvings, and decorations, with innumerable shields and heraldic devices. The Victoria clock and central towers have each been carried to the height of about thirty-three feet, and have yet to be built considerably higher. These towers are equally rich in decorations with the river front, and are now being proceeded with very rapidly. The whole of the stone employed for the exterior work belongs to the magnesian limestone formation. For the interior work several varieties of the native oolite were originally employed, more especially that from Painawick, in Gloucestershire; these, however, have been now entirely superseded by a remarkably fine description of oolite imported into this country from Caen in Normandy.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—A Court of Aldermen was held on Tuesday, at which the new Chamberlain of the City, Mr. Alderman Brown, was sworn into office. A letter was afterwards read from Mr. Brown, in which he tendered his resignation of the gown of Billingsgate ward. The sum of £100 was voted to John and Daniel Forrester, the City officers, for their exertions in the detection and apprehension of offenders. Alderman Copeland complained of an attack upon the Court of Aldermen by Mr. D. W. Harvey. Alderman Humphrey made an explanation upon the subject. He said that Mr. Harvey felt disappointed. He held a situation which yielded no more than £800 a year, and he had been anxious to get another, which was worth £2500 a year. It was, however, out of the question that he could obtain such a place without the aid of the Court of Aldermen and he felt annoyed and disappointed at finding no support in that quarter. Sir Peter Laurie said—As for Mr. Harvey, poor fellow! he fancied that his eloquence would have an effect, upon the livery, and to his unutterable agony, he found that they would not be humbugged, and that he could not even prevail upon them to grant him a little empty applause. Both he and his friend Mr. Heppel had dropped down into their original insignificance, and were likely to remain in that condition undisturbed.

PORTOKEN WARD.—The ALDERMANIC GOWN.—The precept for the election of an alderman to represent the ward of Portoken in the Court of Aldermen has been issued by the Lord Mayor, who has appointed Wednesday, the 25th inst., as the day of nomination.

ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE PARISH OF ST. STEPHEN, WALBROOK.—Some excitement has been caused in the City by an account, which appeared in a morning paper of Thursday, purporting to be a report of some proceedings at a Vestry Meeting of the above parish; at which, it was alleged, a letter was read from Mr. Ald. Gibbs, in which he complains of the system of persecution carried on against him in reference to the parish accounts, and stating that he should in consequence withdraw from any further connection with the parish. The whole report turns out to be untrue. The churchwardens of the parish assert that no such meeting was held, and consequently the alleged letter is a fabrication. A meeting of the Vestry did, however, take place on Thursday, when Mr. Rock, one of the churchwardens, in answer to the question, said that with respect to the approaching contest for the Mayoralty, he would not oppose Alderman Gibbs if he would verify his accounts to the parishioners. If the Alderman would adopt that course, he (Mr. Rock), far from being Mr. Alderman Gibbs's opponent, would be his advocate at the election.

THE REGISTRATIONS.—The Registrations for the City and some of the metropolitan boroughs have commenced, but no decision has yet been given involving any point of importance. For the City, the whole number of claims and objections to be inquired into at the present registration amounts to 2406. The revision for the Tower Hamlets is concluded. There were no objections in the 19 parishes forming the borough, and the claims only amounted to 174, of which 101 were allowed, and 73 disallowed. A judgment was given, the effect of which is, that occupiers of houses where the landlord pays the taxes, are only required to claim once to be put on the rate-book as payers of the rate, instead, as the overseers contend, of sending in a fresh claim every quarter.

THE OPENING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday, at which it was agreed to appoint a committee to consider of the best mode of testing in what manner the Corporation may show their respect and attachment to her Majesty on the occasion of her visit and that of her royal consort, to open the Royal Exchange in October. In answer to a question, the Lord Mayor said he had waited on Sir J. Graham to know where it would be most agreeable for her Majesty to receive the entertainment of her citizens, and he was told in answer, the Royal Exchange. Nothing else had been communicated to him on the subject.

FIRE IN THE CITY ROAD.—Early on Monday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. J. Farreits, surgeon, at the corner of Regent's-terrace, near the canal-bridge, City-road. The whole of the stock in trade, fixtures, and utensils in that portion of the building where the fire commenced were destroyed, and the remainder of the premises and contents seriously injured by fire and water. Mr. Farreits is insured. How the fire originated has not been ascertained.

FIRE AT BERNONDSLEY.—A fire broke out on Monday at noon upon the spacious premises of Mr. Salmons, hearthrug, mop, and woollen-tinting manufacturer, Bernondsley. It commenced in the cellars, the receptacles for finished and partly finished goods, and owing to the inflammable nature of the stock, in less than a quarter of an hour, the entire stores, with their contents, presented one broad sheet of flame. Considerable damage was done before the flames could be subdued.

THE NELSON TESTIMONIAL.—The public were gratified, on Tuesday, by a view of the Nelson Testimonial, unencumbered by the wooden hoarding that has so long obscured the base and lower portion of the pedestal from observation, and which, when removed, gave this work the appearance of completion. In furtherance of the determination of the Government to complete the monument, a

model of the steps and platform round the base had been prepared, and was visited that morning by the Earl of Lincoln, Chief Commissioner of her Majesty's Woods and Forests, the architect, Mr. W. Railton, and other gentlemen connected with the Land Revenues Department.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths within the bills of mortality in the week ending on Saturday last, presents a very favourable contrast with the average either of the last five seasons or of the last five years, the numbers being respectively 843, 900, and 946. Still, however, the number of deaths from epidemic disease is considerably greater than the average, there having died last week of the diseases comprised under this class no less than 236 persons, the average at this season not being higher than 191. In diseases of the brain, of the lungs, and of the stomach, there is a perceptible decrease; but the ratio of mortality from small-pox is still greater than ordinary, the deaths last week being 37, while the average mortality is not higher than 11. In both hooping-cough and typhus there is also a considerable increase.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

FIRE-PROOF CHURCH.—A very commodious district church, for the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, is being erected in York-street, York-road, near the Newcut; it is built of stone and brick, with iron columns and rafters to the gallery, with iron rafters and roof, to render the edifice fire-proof.

DURHAM CATHEDRAL.—The prebends of this cathedral have, in the course of the last twelve years, given up no less a sum than £100,000 towards the foundation of the Durham University, and £120,000 towards augmenting the poorer livings in the diocese.

The Rev. D. Moore has been appointed Minister of Camden Chapel, Camberwell, lately vacated by the Rev. Henry Melville.

THE ARCHBISHOPAL VISITATION.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury commences the triennial visitation of the diocese in Maidstone on Tuesday next, when the venerable prelate will deliver his charge to the clergy at All Saints Church.

Two new churches have been erected in the diocese of Norwich, both of which will be consecrated next week by the Lord Bishop. The one at Lakenham is dedicated to St. Mark, and the other at Walpole is dedicated to St. Edmund.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The fêtes at Dieppe, in commemoration of the erection of the statue to Admiral Duquesne, are to commence on Sunday, (to-morrow) and great preparations are going on, but Louis Philippe will not be present.

A Liverpool paper states that several vessels have left that port for the western coast of Africa, with sealed instructions, to be opened in a certain latitude, and each carrying an experienced practical chemist, furnished with tests for ascertaining the real qualities and composition of ores and salts. The destination of these vessels—probably the pioneers of a new traffic—is understood to lie between the 20th and 30 degree of latitude on the western African coast, and their object the discovery of certain suspected veins of copper, lead, iron, or gold, stated to exist about forty miles from the sea coast, and in a rich and fertile country.

A letter from Breslau of the 1st inst., states that the weavers, who had lately caused the disturbances at Peterswaldau, have been condemned, to the number of eighty, by the Criminal Court. They were divided into two categories, the one of rebels, the other of rioters. The highest punishment awarded was nine and eight years of imprisonment with hard labour, to which two of the ring-leaders were sentenced. Tranquillity is now perfectly restored.

The *State Gazette* of Carlsruhe contains the treaty concluded on June 27, between France and the Grand Duchy of Baden, for the reciprocal extradition of criminals for murder, incendiarism, forgery, coining, fraudulent bankruptcy, and perjury. Political offences form an express exception.

The King of Prussia has announced his intention of giving every five years a prize, consisting of a medal, with a purse of 1000 gold crowns, for the best work on the History of Germany, in the German language.

Vincent Cammacci, the most celebrated of the Italian painters of the present day, died a few weeks ago at Rome, in the 70th year of his age.

A fire took place at Jassy on the 4th ult. (says a Smyrna journal), which destroyed 300 houses. About the same time a fire took place at Housch, also in Moldavia, which consumed 200 houses, and destroyed 100 lives.

A letter from Leipzig of the 11th inst. announces that the town of Plauen had been on fire for two days, and was still burning. The church, the great pharmacy, and 160 houses were already destroyed; but the town library was fortunately saved.

A melancholy event occurred at Rome on the 28th ult.; two ecclesiastics, students of the Irish Franciscan College in that city, were unhappily drowned whilst bathing in the Tiber. One of the deceased, the Rev. E. F. Martin, was in priest's orders. His companion, the Rev. Richard Ambrose Kavanagh, was ordained sub-deacon on the previous Sunday.

There is a great increase this year in the number of passengers between Dover and Ostend. In the month of August there were 1400 more than in August, 1843. This increase is owing to the new line of steamers between the two ports.

The number of letters issued on Monday morning was unprecedented for one delivery; the number issued was upwards of 285,000, and the postmen were not despatched till nearly 10 o'clock.

On Thursday week a special railway train, (in four divisions) went from Leeds to Hull. It was decidedly the most monstrous of all monster trains ever recorded. The number of engines employed were 10, the carriages 250, and the passengers conveyed amounted to the enormous number of 78001! About 6000 went from Leeds alone.

Captain Grover has started for St. Petersburg on a mission to obtain the influence of the Emperor Nicholas, in procuring the release of Dr. Wolf from Bokhara.

On Tuesday an immense quantity of the new coin, half farthings, was issued from the Mint.

In consequence of the failure of the harvest in Poland, from the inundations of the Vistula, the Emperor Nicholas has interdicted the exportation of corn from that country.

The culture of rice has just been tried with full success at Camargue, near Arles (France). The vegetation of the crop is so fine, that no doubt remains of the soil, Camargue being perfectly well adapted to it.

Jenkin Morgan, who, with Frost, Williams and Jones, was sentenced to be hanged at the Monmouth Special Commission, in 1840, for the Newport riots in 1839, but whose sentence was subsequently commuted to imprisonment in the Millbank Penitentiary, has been lately released. When he was arrested he was the proprietor of three houses, had a well stocked farm, and was otherwise most comfortably situated. Upon leaving the prison he found himself and his family houseless, and is now endeavouring to raise a subscription to enable him to support his wife and children.

The *Universal German Gazette* states that gambling on the stock exchange at Berlin had caused so many bankruptcies that the bank has ceased discounting bills entirely, so that the rate of discount has risen to 10 per cent.

A divorce has been decreed between Prince Gustavus Vasa and the Princess Louisa Amelia Stephaniea of Baden, and the judgment has been confirmed by the Grand Duke. Thus the parties are relieved from the bonds of matrimony, and each may contract a new alliance. They were married on the 9th of November, 1830.

Captain Bullock has just completed the replacement of his safety beacon on the Goodwin Sands, which was run down by a careless Dutchman some weeks ago. It is affixed upon the same principle as at first, with an improvement in its base. This is now composed of iron instead of wood; and it consequently penetrates further into the sand than the former.

Accounts from Trieste state that the reception the Emperor and Empress of Austria met with on their arrival in that city on the 5th instant was most enthusiastic. In the course of the day the civic and military authorities were presented to their Imperial Majesties, and in the evening the entire Court visited the Teatro Grande, which was brilliantly decorated and illuminated for the occasion. The performance consisted of "Nabucco" by Verdi.

Letters from Rome represent the state of the public mind in the Roman States as very unsettled.

Captain Aufray, of the Spahis, has died at Lalla-Maghrin of the wounds which he received at the battle of Isly.

The Austrian Government have given permission to a company to establish a central railroad in Hungary. The concession is made for eighty years. Several branch lines have also been authorised. The works will be executed simultaneously between Pesth and Vienna, and Pesth and Debreczen.

The grand line of railroad between Berlin and Königsburgh is decided upon, and is to run by Kustrin, Landsberg, Driesen, and the other towns towards the Vistula. From Driesen, it is said, there are to be two branches, one to Posen and to Stargard, in Pomerania, in order to unite these two towns with Stettin.

The Court of Proprietors of the East India House had a meeting on Wednesday, at which they unanimously agreed to a former resolution of the Court of Directors, by which an annuity of £1000 had been settled upon Major Gen. Sir W. Nott, G.C.B. Well-deserved eulogiums were paid to the military services of this distinguished officer.

COUNTRY NEWS.

GLoucester Musical Festival.—The arrangements for the approaching festival are now in a state of forwardness, and it is likely to equal, in point of musical attraction, any former one. The "Messiah," of course, takes its accustomed place in the selection—and to the first and second parts of Haydn's "Creation" will be added a "Psalm of Praise," by Mendelssohn, and the Oration of "Israel in Egypt" will enrich the scheme of the performance. One entire morning will be devoted to the Oration of "Samson."

THE WILL OF THE LATE MR. WOOD.—We hear that the Corporation of the city of Gloucester have arranged to abandon their extensive claims on the estate of the late Mr. James Wood, of Gloucester, and that the settlement of this long-pending suit is likely to take a most unexpected turn. It is reported very confidently that the real will or codicil, properly attested, is at length forthcoming, and that a family in Worcestershire, of humble respectability, are likely, as heirs at law, to become possessed of Mr. Wood's enormous wealth.

THE HOPS IN KENT.—Hop picking is now general in Kent. It is stated that on those grounds where sufficient progress has been made to form an opinion relative to the crop, they uniformly "come down" short of the estimated quantity.

OLD ENGLISH FESTIVITIES.—(From a Correspondent.)—On Thursday week a truly interesting and joyous rural holiday was, by the munificence of the Right Honourable the Viscountess Maynard, held on the farm at Bridge Foot, Great Easton, near Dunmow, Essex, occupied by Mr. Patmer. On the previous Monday, Mr. Patmer and his sisters (under whose management the whole was most ably conducted) received the benevolent directions of her ladyship that every person in the parish should be invited to partake of her hospitality, and be bountifully supplied with genuine old English fare. The preparations for this merry scene were of an extended character, and, notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, a numerous gathering of the humbler parishioners presented themselves in good time near the appointed pasture. In the brew-house at Bridge Foot was boiled in the copper, a hoghead and a-half of tea made with 6lbs. of excellent congou; this, with the requisite quantity of sugar and about three pails full of milk, made a capital beverage. About half-past three o'clock a blessing was asked by the Rev. T. R. Walne, curate, and the women and children commenced a happy repast, occupying the whole of four tables of very large dimensions; these were encircled by arches of foliage and flowers, and near them were ranged convenient benches for seating the noble viscountess and others of the gentry present; but not so, for her ladyship, who "ne'er forgets the poor," with platter and cake in hand, waited most diligently on her grateful recipients, in which example she was imitated by the other ladies, gentlemen, and yeomanry assembled. Some of the usual rustic sports then followed, and the church bells rang merrily, while the tables were being prepared for fresh viands and more stalwart occupants—the husbands, brothers, and fathers of those now smiling with pleasure as spectators or running races on the grassy turf for new gown pieces. Four rounds of beef, each weighing at least 75lbs. now graced the trusty boards, and ample slices were quickly despatched to the honest labourers by the gentlemen who officiated as carvers, abundance of bread and cheese and a quart of beer each man completing the wholesome meal. Besides the staple materials for a feast already mentioned, her ladyship's bounty furnished, on this occasion, 400lbs. of plum-cake (positively a cart load), composed of 4 bushels of flour, 40lbs. of currants, and 40lbs. of sugar; 250 quartern loaves, 20lbs. of fresh butter, 24 barrels of strong beer, and the usual requisites in abundance. About 800 persons partook of the good things at this delightful rural banquet, and all behaved with the greatest decorum. All seemed at the finish to endeavour to evince their gratitude to their amiable benefactress by being "merry and wise." Her ladyship's daughter, the Hon. Julia Augusta Maynard, Captain and Lady Louisa Rabbett, the Rev. C. Leasingham Smith, Miss Smith and friends, Mrs. Chesreay, and family honoured the fête by their presence, and Mr. Patmer, who had the pleasure of being her ladyship's almoner, had a numerous party of his agricultural friends and their families to enjoy the gratifying scene. The shades of evening closed too soon for many who were engaged in a social country dance, and, doubtless, it will be a long time before the remembrance of this festive day will be effaced from the memories of the worthy inhabitants of the parish and neighbourhood of Great Easton.

AGRICULTURAL DINNER.—Sir Robert Peel is expected to preside at the annual dinner at the Lichfield and Midland Counties Agricultural Society, at the Guildhall, on the 25th instant; and the Hon. Col. Anson, M.P. will fill the vice chair.

DREADFUL DEATH.—On Friday morning a young man, about 18 years of age named Parradine, a farm-labourer, was found in a ditch opposite the Phoenix public-house, in Staple Claydon, Buckinghamshire, nearly lifeless, and burnt almost to a cinder. It is supposed the poor fellow got drunk on the preceding night, and rolled into the ditch, with a lighted pipe in his hand, or had some lucifer-matches upon his person, which ignited, thus destroying all the clothes on his body, and burning his frame to a complete cinder, the interior being visible as if he had been flayed alive.

THE MURDER OF THE POLICEMAN AT DOVER.—The inquest on the body of Samuel Couchman, murdered on Sunday week at Bridge-street, Dover, while attempting to quell a riot among a party of broom-dashers and poachers, principally consisting of an old man named James Clark, and his five sons, terminated, after four sittings, on Saturday morning, when a verdict of wilful murder was returned against James Clark, the father, William Clark, Thomas Clark, John Clark, and Stephen Clark (his sons), William Smith, and other persons unknown. Frederick Clark and John Wood, who, with old Clark and one of his sons (Stephen) were taken into custody on the morning of the murder, had been discharged, but the old man and his son Stephen were committed to Maidstone goal, to take their trial at the next Maidstone assizes, and the witnesses were bound over to prosecute. A reward has been offered for the apprehension of Thomas Clark, William Clark, John Clark, and William Smith, who are still at large.

CURIOUS DEATH AT DEVONPORT.—Last week, as Mrs. Treager, of William-street, Devonport, was cleaning a fish, one of the bones stuck in her forefinger. It was immediately extracted, and but little notice was taken of the occurrence. At the end of two days, however, she felt the most excruciating pain, when it was found that mortification had commenced, and death put an end to her sufferings before the close of the week. She was seventy-four years of age.

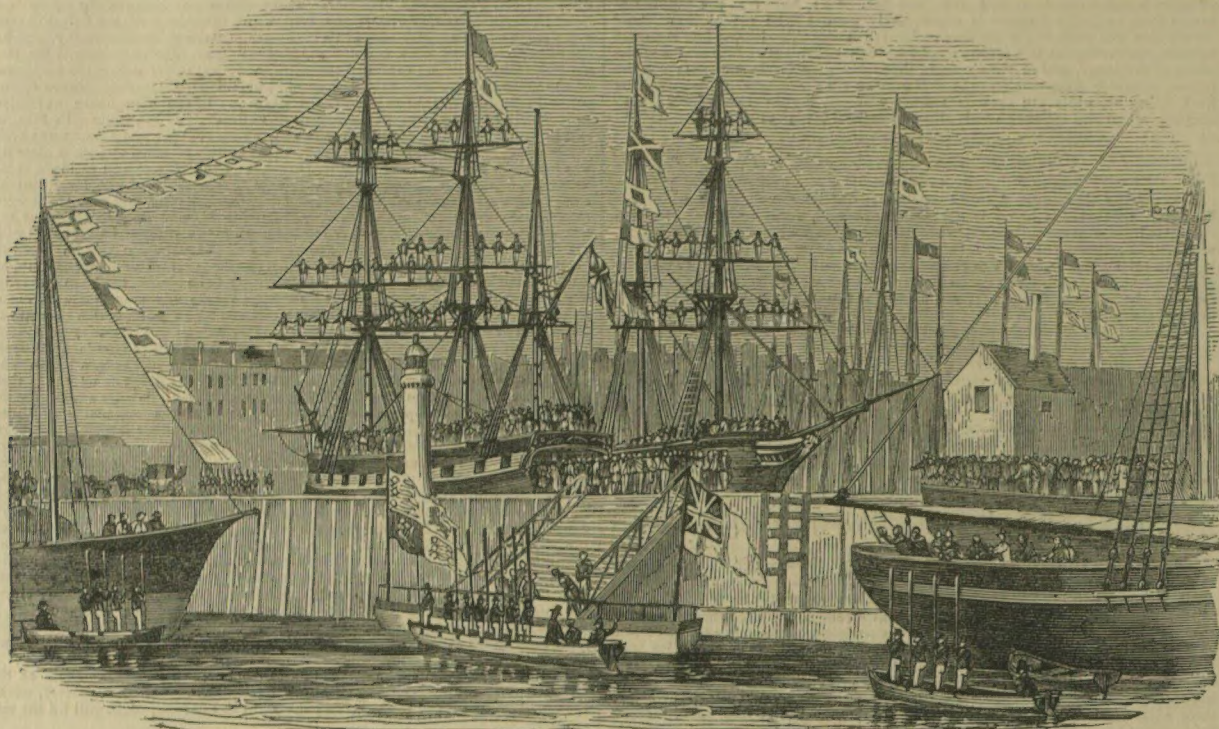
THE CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST MR. WINTERBOTTOM.—Mr. John Kenyon Winterbottom, who was apprehended in Liverpool a few days ago, after having been absent from the neighbourhood since August, 1840, was charged on Monday before the Stockport magistrates, with forgery upon the Pelican Life Assurance Society for the sum of £5000, which was payable to the family of the late Mr. J. Isherwood, of Marple-hall, upon his death, and which sum was received by the prisoner on his presentation of an authority purporting to be signed by Mrs. Isherwood and her three daughters. A good deal of evidence was offered in support of the charge, and Mr. Winterbottom was fully committed to Chester assizes for trial.

AFFRAY WITH POACHERS.—Three poachers, named James Sanders, John Langdon, and George Davy, have been committed to Exeter goal for trial, charged with a desperate assault upon three of the gamekeepers of the Earl of Morley, at Cawn Wood, Devonshire. A fourth party concerned in the affray escaped. One of the keepers was dangerously wounded.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS AT LIVERPOOL.—Some serious accidents occurred at a soldier's funeral in Liverpool on Monday last. About three o'clock on that afternoon the funeral was passing along St. Anne-street, from the barracks in Soho-street, towards St. James's Cemetery. It was preceded by a band and a party of soldiers, with their firelocks reversed, and it was followed by the chief mourners, another large party of soldiers, the officers in command of the detachment, and a considerable crowd of the lower classes of the town. It seems that a horse and cart were either standing or going along the middle of the way, when the sound of the music frightened the animal, and caused him to plunge and rear, and, at last, he rushed upon the footpath and up the steps of a hall-door, crowded with spectators. The women and children, who were upon the steps, screamed terrifically, and for a while the utmost consternation prevailed. Amongst others, one of the wheels passed over the body of a lad fourteen years of age, named John Couch. One of the wheels also passed over the body of an elderly woman, named Bridget Steekes, who was removed to the Northern Hospital. The others received bruises and contusions, not, however, of any serious consequence; and a few were bleeding from wounds received in various parts of the body. Most of them were conveyed at once to their respective homes.

EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION OF A GIRL IN A MINE.—The *Derby Reporter* contains an interesting account of the escape of a girl who had remained for a week in a mine shaft without food. The name of the young woman is Mary Webster. She lived with her mother in the Via Gellia, at Bonsall. The young woman, who is twenty-two years of age, stout, and rather good-looking, is unfortunately of somewhat weak intellect. Shortly previous to Tuesday week, she was walking with her mother on a foot-road leading from Bonsall to Ible, when at a place called Bonsall Lees, a common cotton handkerchief which she wore was blown off by the wind, it being rather rough at the time, and before it could be recovered, it went down the shaft of a deserted lead mine. The loss of the handkerchief seems to have affected her in an extraordinary degree, and on the night of Tuesday week last, about ten o'clock, she left her home, and although diligent inquiries were made after her, nothing whatever was ascertained respecting her until the following Monday morning, when her mother, who had been seeking her, went to the shaft and shouted down. Strange to say, her ears were greeted with the voice of her lost daughter, who, at the expiration of a week's entombment, without sustenance of any kind, appeared to recognise the voice of her parent. The mother hastened to procure assistance, and William Bunting descended the shaft, which is twenty feet deep, and perpendicular, and found the girl in a crouching position at the shaft foot—sensible, but nearly bereft of physical strength, and cold as a corpse. She had (no doubt in moments of delirium) unclothed herself to the waist downwards, and taken off her shoes and one stocking, and she had actually recovered the lost handkerchief, which was lying by her, and in which was tied up one of her shoes. Having been safely attached to the rope she was drawn to the surface. Perhaps the strangest circumstance connected with this strange tale is, that in a few minutes after arriving at the surface, she told her mother that before she attempted to descend the shaft in search of the handkerchief, she had taken off her gown, and hidden it in a wall which she indicated, and on going to the wall the gown was found exactly as described by her. She was now carefully removed home, and on putting her to bed it was found that she had received no external personal injury beyond comparatively slight lacerations and bruises. Weak restoratives were administered, and there is every likelihood of her restoration to perfect health. The girl was sufficiently well to explain that she had descended apparently four or five feet, when a peg which bore her weight proving rotten, broke, and she was precipitated nearly twenty yards to the bottom, her fall being no doubt, in some degree, broken by the resistance of the air against her clothes. She complains of having suffered horribly from thirst, and had eaten part of her under garments, but does not seem to possess any knowledge as to the length of time her living entombment had endured.

MORE INCENDIARY FIRES IN SUFFOLK.—On Saturday evening another fire broke out in a straw stack belonging to Mr. Kerry, of Saxham, Suffolk, which was happily confined to the stack in which it commenced. The stack was near to a barn, and was also surrounded by a number of other stacks. Wednesday evening the town was again alarmed by the cry of fire. We are sorry to state that a destructive fire broke out on a farm at Barton, the property of Mr. J. Phillips, of that place, which consumed a considerable amount of property, consisting of a large barn, nearly new; in which were 100 coombs of wheat and about 200 coombs of oats, recently got in. The fire commenced, it is supposed, in a straw stack near to a row of cart sheds and some other outbuildings, which, with a waggon and a quantity of agricultural implements, were wholly destroyed. The property was insured. There can be no doubt, from circumstances which have since transpired, that the property was wilfully and maliciously set fire to.



HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT DISSEMBARKING AT DUNDEE.

THE QUEEN'S SECOND VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

We resume our illustrations of the Royal sojourn in Scotland, from our journals of last week. The details of the several scenes may be relied on, as they have been sketched by our artist on the several sites, and during the event thus picturesquely recorded.

In our late edition of last week only appeared the substance of the following particulars of the

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT DUNDEE.

The Royal squadron was signaled for Broughty Ferry, at half-past three o'clock, A.M., on Wednesday. The authorities of Dundee, warned by the fate of the Edinburgh magistrates, had made every preparation in case of such an event. As soon as the arrival was known, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from Broughty Ferry, tar-barrels were lit, and rockets thrown up.

The Queen, however, did not disembark till the morning was more advanced. At half-past eight, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal (in her nurse's arms), and her suite, left the Royal yacht, and entered the state barge, which was steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

At a quarter to nine o'clock, her Majesty landed at the quay, and was there received by the authorities. No salute was fired, but this had been determined on for sufficient reasons.

The Royal party included the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Jersey, and their suites. The Black Eagle, the Stromboli, and the Volcano steamers accompanied the Royal yacht.

When her Majesty stepped ashore, the yards were manned, and the scene was animated by the cheering of the tars. Nor were the spectators behindhand. They cheered most loyally. In a few minutes her Majesty had reached her carriage, and the Royal party drove off through the town amidst the vociferous cheers of the people.

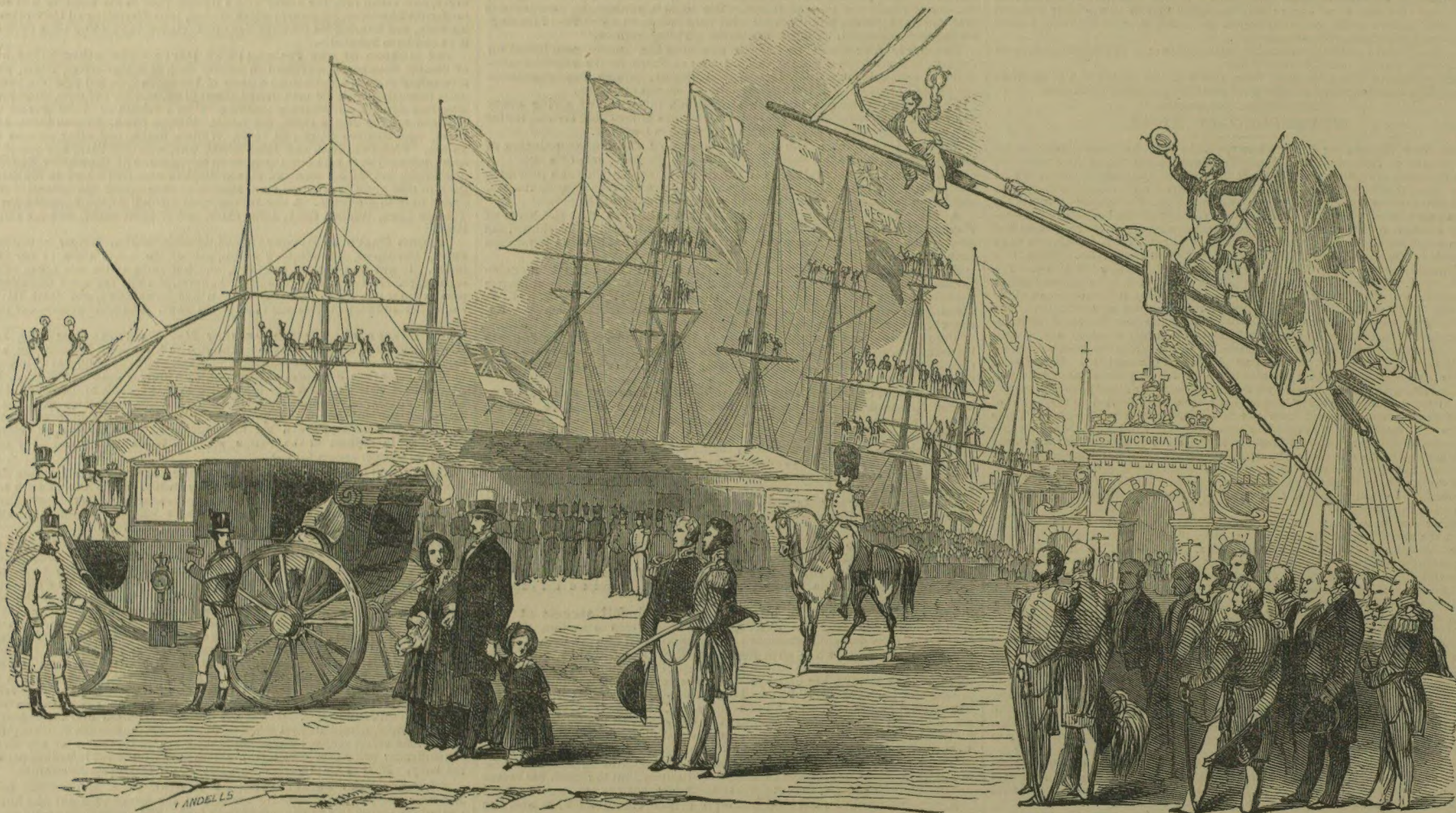
The Royal carriages were accompanied by a town procession, and by the authorities, and proceeded with the Queen to Duthope church, where they took leave of her Majesty, who proceeded at a rapid rate on to Blair Athol. One of our engravings shows this interesting scene.

A guard of honour of the 60th Regiment was in readiness to receive her Majesty on landing, and parties of the Scots Greys were stationed at intervals of six miles on the road to Blair Athol, which is fifty miles from Dundee, in order to escort her Majesty as she passed along. A guard of 200 Highlanders, who have been under drill for some time by Lord Glenlyon, will attend her Majesty at Blair Athol.

While her Majesty, the Prince and Princess, were ascending the steps, the feeling of royalty seemed almost lost in the touching domestic appearance the party presented. Her Majesty was received by the Provost, Mr. Duncan, the member for Dundee, and authorities, on the quay, to whom she graciously bowed and smiled, and also to the crowds around, from whom tremendous acclamations resounded on all sides, mingled with the roaring of the saluting guns and the ringing of the town bells.

Two of the illustrations represent these very animated scenes of the disembarkation.

The Royal party was followed by the Earls of Aberdeen and Liverpool; and to the former of these noble lords the addresses to her Majesty, and the address and Burgess tickets for Prince Albert, were given in charge by the magistrates.



THE ROYAL PARTY AT KING WILLIAM DOCK, DUNDEE.

They were followed by the rest of the royal suite. At the end of the covered way, her Majesty and Prince Albert entered the first carriage; the Princess Royal, with the Ladies in Waiting, in the second; Lords Aberdeen and Liverpool, and the suite following in two other carriages. They then passed on under the Triumphal Arch, escorted by the Scots Greys, and the procession followed in the pre-arranged order, and by the same route.

Along the whole line, great crowds of people were to be seen; and the windows, balconies, and scaffoldings were all very closely filled. The rush upon the streets was very considerable, but, on the whole, excellent order was preserved.

Her Majesty looked exceedingly well, and was very calm and composed. The Prince is much improved in appearance, being stouter and more manly-looking than when last in Scotland.

ARRIVAL AT BLAIR ATHOL.

The Royal party arrived at Blair Athol at three o'clock on Wednesday. Her Majesty was received at the mansion by a body of Lord Glenlyon's clansmen, attired in the Highland dress. The Queen appeared somewhat fatigued. The Prince looked remarkably well, and appeared to have been but slightly incommoded by the sea voyage. The travelling chariot, with its Royal occupants, was followed by four other vehicles containing the Princess Royal, Lord Liverpool, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Charles Wellesley, and the remaining members of her Majesty's suite, including Lord Glenlyon, who had fallen in with the Royal cortege shortly after it left Dunkeld.

On arriving at the principal entrance of the mansion, her Majesty was received by Lady Glenlyon, who was accompanied by the Young Master of Glenlyon and Mrs. Home Drummond, her ladyship's mother. Four companies of forty each, consisting of his lordship's clansmen, attired in the Highland dress, were drawn up by the side of the portico, the pipers, in full Highland costume, greeting her Majesty with the pibroch. The clansmen were commanded by Lord Glenlyon, assisted by the Major of the corps, the Hon. James Murray. The first company was commanded by Captain Drummond, with his Lieutenant, the Hon. W. Drummond; the second, by Captain Charles Drummond, with his Lieutenant, Sir David Dundas; the third, by Oswald of Dunnikier, with his Lieutenant, Kier of Kindrogon; the fourth, by Stewart of Urrat, with his Lieutenant, Butler of Falsely, the owner of the magnificent mansion which is situated in one of the most picturesque spots in Scotland, just before entering the pass of Killiecrankie. Her Majesty appeared much pleased with the manifestations of loyalty with which she was greeted; and after addressing a few remarks to Lady Glenlyon, entered the mansion, accompanied by Prince Albert.

Within a few minutes, however, after the arrival of the Royal party, the Prince came out into the front of the mansion, accompanied by his noble host, with Lord Aberdeen, Lord Liverpool, and Lord Charles Wellesley. His Royal Highness inspected the Highlanders, keeping his hat off, as he walked through the ranks, a mark of courtesy which will not be unappreciated by those fine fellows, and which evidently afforded them no small gratification.

The clansmen then marched round before the Prince, headed by the pipers playing the pibroch; and then her Majesty appeared at the window, and seemed much delighted at the picturesque appearance of her Highland subjects.

Lord and Lady Glenlyon were invited to join the Royal dinner party, which was strictly private.

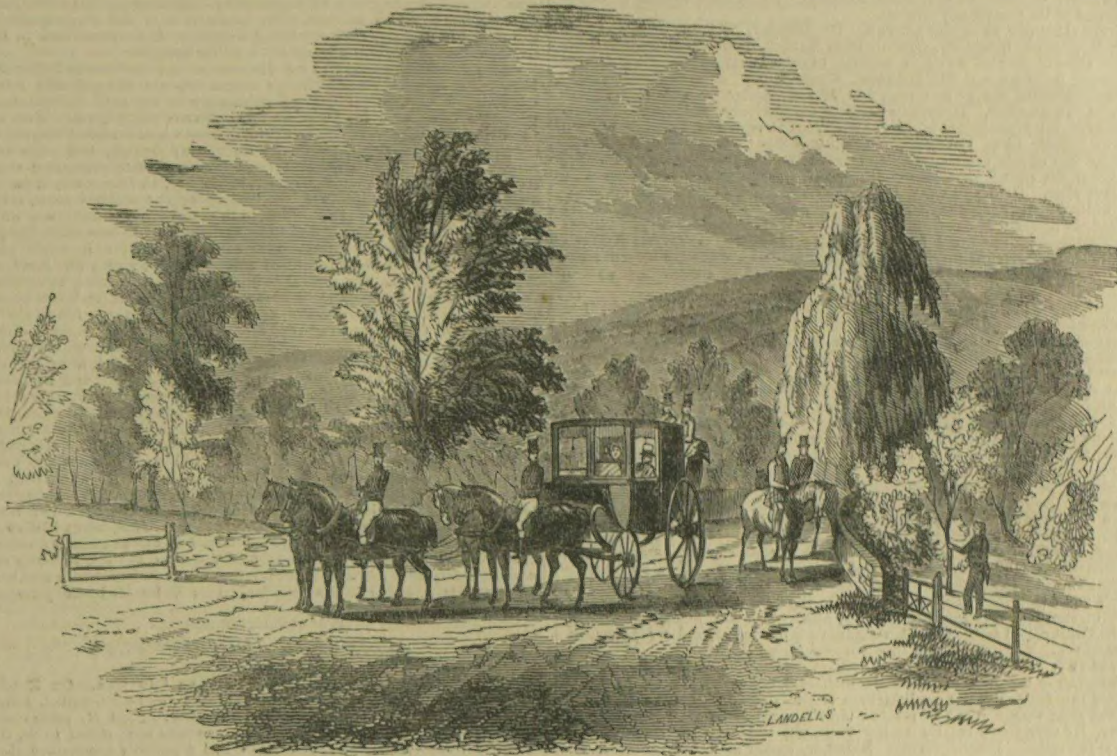
His Lordship, with Lady Glenlyon, will occupy the residence of Captain Macduff, his Lordship's factor, during the sojourn of her Majesty at Blair Athol.



THE ROYAL PARTY PASSING THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH, HIGH STREET, DUNDEE.]



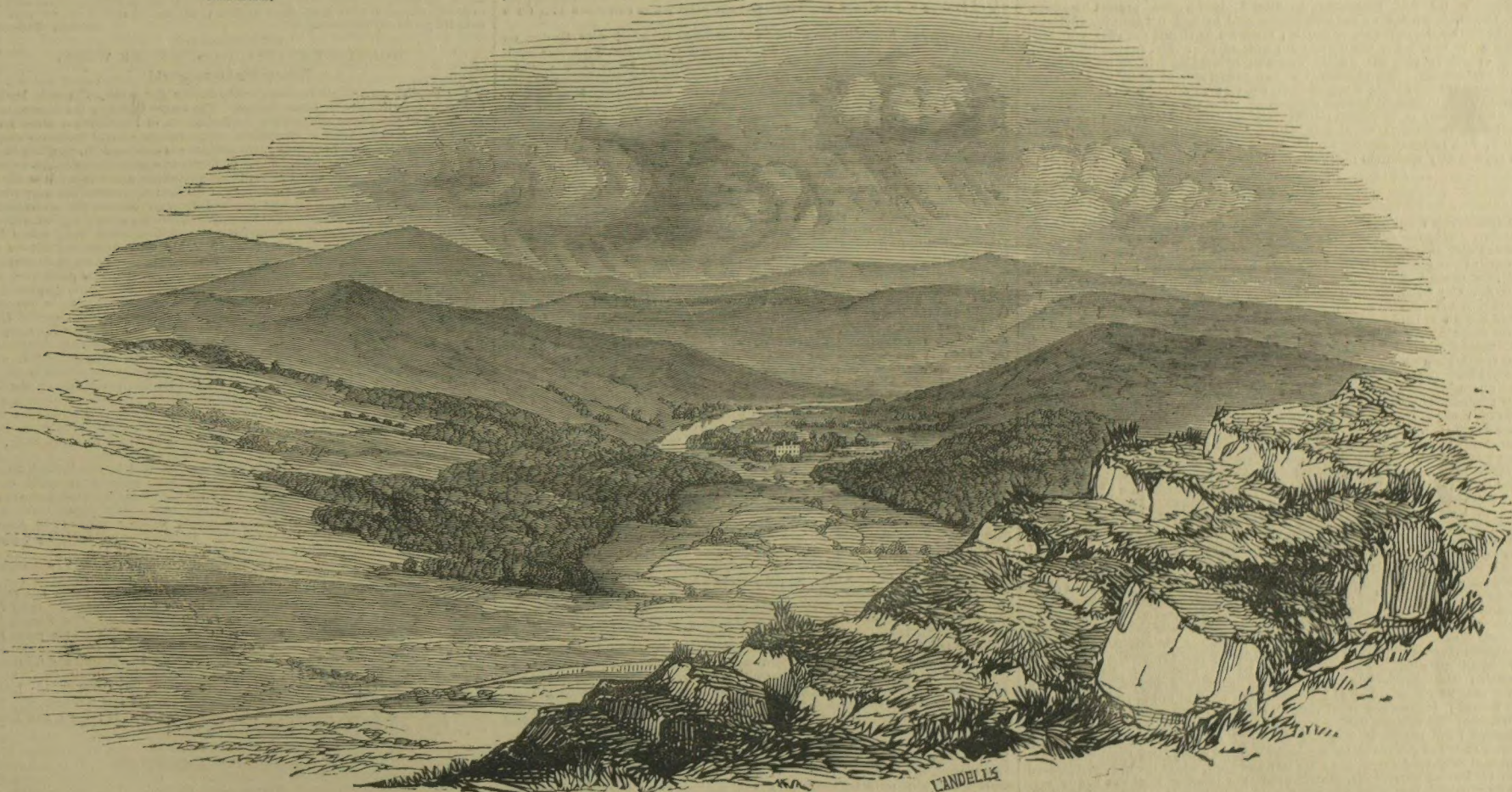
THE QUEEN AND LADY GLENLYON VISITING THE FALLS OF THE FENDER.



HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT VIEWING THE PASS OF KILLIECRANKIE.

BLAIR ATHOL, Thursday morning.
The fatigue attendant upon so long a voyage and journey rendered it necessary that her Majesty should enjoy retirement after her arrival at Blair Athol. It is understood that her Majesty desires to maintain privacy as far as possible during her temporary residence here; but every opportunity which the romantic scenery of the place affords for providing amusement—particularly out-door amusement—will, it is understood, be made available.
The reception of the Royal party at the different points on the road from Dundee to Blair Athol was most enthusiastic.
At Cupar Angus, the first post stage out of Dundee, great numbers of

persons were assembled, who cheered her Majesty in the most enthusiastic manner. The same reception was given her at every place on the route.
At Dunkeld, the scene was repeated. Decorations of evergreen, and shouts from the people, expressed emphatically the heartiness of the welcome of the people of Scotland, and more especially those of the favoured district, offered to the Queen.
From Dunkeld, the road, after passing Dowally Kirk, Dalguise, Kinnaird-house (belonging to the Duke of Athol), Monlinearn, Donavon, Dunfaldry, and the village of Pitlochrie, enters the far-famed pass of Killiecrankie, where a new road has been opened by Mr. Butter, of Faskally. The scenery in



BLAIR ATHOL CASTLE, FROM BEN-Y-GLO.

this pass is most romantic. Her Majesty appeared much struck with its grandeur and beauty. Here the Royal carriage halted, as shown in our engraving. Not more than four or five miles and further on is Athol House, formerly the Castle of Blair, now a family seat of the Duke of Athol. This is now placed at the entire disposal of her Majesty and suite during her Majesty's stay.

One or two trifling circumstances attended her Majesty's debarkation and landing at Dundee. As soon as her Majesty had landed from the barge and acknowledged by bows and smiles the cheering of the multitudes of spectators, Lord Duncan presented the Provost, Mr. Lawson, to her Majesty, who thanked him and the authorities for the arrangements made to receive her. The Provost presented addresses from the Town Council; and the Dean of Guild presented one from the Guildry Incorporation. The Provost of Arbroath and the Provost of St. Andrew's also severally presented addresses from the corporations of those towns. During her Majesty's progress to the carriage (and she had a short distance to walk) the Earl on the right arm of the Prince, and the Princess Royal walked by the side of the Prince, holding his hand. (See the engraving.)

BLAIR ATHOL, Friday, Sept. 13.
There is little to record of the movements of her Majesty and the Court here than the mere ordinary routine, so strict is the privacy desired and obtained. For the purpose of retirement, a more favourable spot could scarcely have been obtained, combining as it does such natural beauties with such absolute quiet and seclusion from the bustle and turmoil of the world.

This morning the Queen was again early afoot, and went through the grounds with his Royal Highness and the Princess Royal, mounted on her pony. After breakfast, his Royal Highness, accompanied by Lord Glenlyon, Sir E. Bowater, and another gentleman of his suite, went out upon the hills to shoot grouse, of which there is a great abundance in the immediate neighbourhood of the castle.

None of the nobility or gentry of the neighbourhood have called, in respectful deference to her Majesty's wish for complete seclusion during her residence at Blair. The church, which is close to the castle on the other side of the high road, is being prepared for the reception of her Majesty and suite, a large pew directly opposite the pulpit, handsomely lined with crimson satin and cushioned and carpeted, being fitted up within the last day or two.

The body of Athol Highlanders, who compose the Queen's guard of honour are on duty immediately round the castle, twenty mounting guard at a time, and the main body being encamped under tents in the lawn, a little to the left of the house. At the time of her Majesty's arrival there were not more than 200 persons assembled, and these were drawn up on either side of the new Queen's gate, a little below the bridge of Glentilt. Prince Albert called out to the positions to drive a little slower through the crowd, but mistaking his words they went at full speed up to the entrance.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert have been to the old village of Blair to the lodge, where there was a party of sheavers at work shearing sheep. Her Majesty and the Prince remained for some time looking on, highly amused with the proceeding. There were some fine Scotch terriers with the sheavers, of which the Queen took great notice, patting and playing with them. The royal pair afterwards visited Glentilt, proceeding as far as the marble quarry, where there is a beautiful vein of green variegated marble. The Queen entered one of the forester's cottages, and found the "gude wife" at her spinning wheel, and conversed with her for some time in the most kind and condescending manner. If report speaks truth the simple and hospitable inmates, quite unaware of the rank of their illustrious visitors, produced a bottle and glass, and invited the Queen and Prince Albert to taste the mountain dew.

BLAIR ATHOL, Saturday, Sept. 14.
Yesterday, after the return of Prince Albert from the hills, the Queen and the Prince went in their pony phaeton for the purpose of visiting the Falls of Bruar, about three miles to the west of Blair Athol. The Prince drove. Lord Glenlyon, in Highland costume, and Sir Edward Bowater, attended her Majesty on horseback. These falls form one of the most interesting sights in the neighbourhood of Blair Athol. There are several separate falls, the waters rushing through a channel almost perpendicular. The sides above and around are covered with fir trees. The state of the weather, which had been threatening during the morning, prevented her Majesty from seeing the falls, as she would have had to walk a short distance. The royal party therefore turned back, after driving on the road towards Dalnacardoch. It rained heavily on her Majesty's return to

(Continued on page 187.)



HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT ALIGHTING AT BLAIR ATHOL CHURCH.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

This Court resumed its sittings on Monday. -We subjoin a report of all the cases tried which possess any interest.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A COLLECTOR.—On Monday, William Burt was tried in the N. W. Court, before Mr. Commissioner Ballock, on a charge of embezzling several sums of money, which he received as collector of the poor-rate for the parishes of St. John and St. Margaret, Westminster. Messrs. Clarkson and Bodkin conducted the prosecution; and Messrs. Ballantine and Huddleston defended the prisoner. It appeared that some suspicion was excited in consequence of the prisoner not making his payments regularly at the Bank, and upon an inquiry being instituted, it was found that he had received £500 for which he was unable to account. On learning that further steps were about to be taken in the matter, the prisoner absconded, and was retaken at Gravesend a few days after. On being taken before the magistrate he admitted the crime with which he was charged. The prisoner's counsel admitted the fact of the prisoner having taken the money, but contended that the offence did not amount to embezzlement. The Court having overruled the objection, several witnesses were called, who gave the prisoner an excellent character up to the present time. The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," accompanied by a recommendation to mercy.

George Hoy (aged twenty-one), clerk to Mr. John Melville, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with embezzling and stealing from his master sums amounting to £73 3s., £36 9s. 3d., £23 2s. 9d., and other monies. The Court sentenced the prisoner (who is said to be respectably connected) to ten years' transportation.

THE AUGUSTA-SLAVE TRADE.—Captain Thomas Jennings (aged forty-six), who surrendered in discharge of his bail, on Wednesday, was on Thursday placed at the bar charged with felony on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England. It will be recollected, that a few sessions since, Mr. Zulusta, jun., a merchant in the City, was tried, being charged with illegal traffic in slaves. Mr. Zulusta was acquitted. The prisoner was captain of the vessel, the Augusta, in which it was alleged the illegal traffic was carried on, and it appears that he (the prisoner) has been tried before what is termed a mixed commission at Sierra Leone and acquitted. The prisoner put in a plea of *autrefois acquit*, to which plea the Crown demurred. Mr. Payne (with whom was Mr. Curt) appeared as counsel for the Crown. The learned counsel entered into a long technical legal argument, and cited a number of authorities, contending that the demurrer ought to be allowed and the plea rejected.—Mr. M. D. Hill, Queen's Counsel, Mr. V. Richards, and Mr. Prendergast, were heard at great length in support of the prisoner's plea. After which Mr. Justice Wigham said the Court would consider the legal arguments of counsel, and give judgment next morning. The prisoner was then removed from the bar.

BUGLARY.—Solomon Parker, aged 19, and Joshua Jacobs, 25, were indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Abraham Belasco. From the evidence it appeared that the prosecutor, who keeps a public-house in Petticoat-lane, Aldgate, had some suspicion of the prisoner Jacobs, who had formerly been in his service. He accordingly set his poby to watch, and the two prisoners were taken in the cellar. Verdict, Guilty. Sentence, Parker nine months' imprisonment with hard labour, and Jacobs twelve months.

THE LATE SHOOTING CASE IN HOLBORN.—On Wednesday, when the learned judges (Mr. Justice Wigham and Mr. Justice Cresswell) took their seats on the bench, by the desire of Mr. Clarkson, the Hon. William Rose Touchet, charged with shooting Mr. Thomas Smith, in Holborn, was placed at the bar. Before the indictment was read, the learned counsel said he had to apply to their lordships for a postponement of the trial of the young gentleman at the bar until next session. The ground on which he made this application to the Court was, that the prisoner was not at present prepared to enter upon his defence. He had been attended since his commitment by Dr. Warburton and another physician, in order to ascertain the state of his mind, but, unfortunately, Dr. Warburton having been seized by a violent attack of gout, sufficient time had not elapsed to enable the medical gentleman to make a satisfactory report. And it was also sworn on affidavits by the prisoner's solicitor, that he could not go with safety to trial without the evidence of Dr. Warburton, and that it was impossible for that gentleman to attend during the present sessions. Mr. Charnock, counsel for the prosecution, said he had not seen the affidavits, but he had no doubt they were correct; therefore he should not offer any opposition to the trial being postponed until next session.—Mr. Justice Wigham, after consulting with Mr. Justice Cresswell, ordered the trial to be postponed until next session. The prisoner, who is a young man of a very mild and prepossessing appearance (aged twenty-one), was then removed from the dock. He seemed quite indifferent to what was passing. The charge against the prisoner in the calendar, is as follows:—"William Rose Touchet (aged twenty-one), gentleman, indicted for feloniously, with a loaded pistol, shooting at Thomas Smith, with intent to murder him." Mr. Smith, the prosecutor, was in court. He appears very weak from the effects of his late wound.

POLICE.

DISGUSTING CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.—At Queen-square Police-office, on Monday, Catherine Stuart, a powerful dispirited-looking woman, about 45 years of age, was charged with the most revolting cruelty to three young children. A warrant was granted for the prisoner's apprehension in the middle of last July, but as she had absconded, the constable was unable to effect her capture until Saturday night, when he found her in a state of intoxication.—William Cooper, a hair-dresser, residing at Broadway, Westminster, stated that the accused and a very hard-working man, named Tyler, had taken apartments in his house about a twelvemonth ago, representing themselves to be man and wife, with three children, but he had since ascertained that they were not married, and that the children were by Tyler's wife, who had been dead some years. They had not been in the house many weeks when the screams and cries from the rooms occupied by Tyler left no doubt that the children were being very brutally treated. On the 18th of July witness heard violent screams proceeding from the room, and on going up stairs heard the girl Clarissa Tyler, who was 13 years of age, faintly exclaim, "Oh, mother, oh, mother," and then there was a heavy noise like something falling.—Witness knocked at the door and inquired what was the matter, when prisoner replied from within that if he had anything to say he must say it to Mr. Tyler. In about an hour after this Clarissa Tyler came down stairs, and bore evidence of the cruel treatment she had received; her head and face were very much swollen, and the blows she had received about the eyes were so severe that she was nearly blind.—Witness questioned the child, who, after much hesitation, said that her mother (the prisoner) had repeatedly jumped upon her while she was in bed, and had then beat her with her fists until she was nearly insensible. Her mother had told her that if she mentioned what had occurred to her father she would jump upon her until she killed her.—Mr. Burrell inquired what was the prisoner's conduct to the other children?—Witness replied: "Unformly most violent and cruel; she would take them by the hair of the head, and dash them from one end of the room to the other. He had frequently seen the poor children with their hair literally pulled off their heads.—Mr. Burrell: Do you know whether the children had proper food given them?—Witness: I am shocked to say that the poor children were fed upon paunches, such as are given to dogs.—Mr. Burrell, with surprise: Paunches?—Witness: Yes, sir, sheep's paunches. The woman has a son, who is assistant to a butcher, and he used to bring them to her.—Mr. Burrell: Is there any act of violence which has occurred in your presence?—Witness: The prisoner flung a saucapan of boiling water over Clarissa Tyler. Although I did not see it absolutely thrown, I saw the poor creature directly afterwards. The girl ran down the stairs in great agony, and there was a succession of bright red stripes down her face and neck, where she had been scalded with the boiling water.—Mr. Burrell asked the prisoner what she had to say. Prisoner replied, that there was not a word of truth in it. It was all through spite, because there was some rent owing. She would not deny that she might have struck the children in a somewhat improper manner. I don't mean to say I might not have thrown water sometimes at her, but not boiling water. The prisoner was remanded until Tuesday, in order that the eldest child might be produced. On that day Clarissa Tyler, aged 13, was examined. She was evidently intimidated, and gave her evidence with much apparent unwillingness. I live with my father at No. 7, Broadway, Westminster. My mother has been dead some years. Prisoner has lived with my father for some time, and has care of us children when he was out. My father, the prisoner, myself, and my little brother and sister all lived together in the same room. My father came home to his meals always, and sometimes I dined with them, and sometimes the other children did. At other times we used to dine when they had done. Sometimes I have had the same food as they. I complained of the food I had, but not lately. It was sheep's paunch. Prisoner gave us the paunch to eat. She and my father had some of it for dinner at the same time. Prisoner was kind to me when she was sober. I came here to complain of her because she gave me a black eye; first she kicked me on the eyes as I was in bed, and then she came with her double fists. I don't know why she kicked or struck me. She said nothing to me before she did it. Mr. Burrell having inquired whether the accused wished to put any questions to the witness, she replied she did, and said, "Now, Clarissa, you know that we frequently haven't had food to eat ourselves—haven't we all gone without, your father and all of us?"—Witness, after a considerable pause, replied, "Sometimes we have, I can't say."—Mrs. Jane Hopkins, who resided in the same house as the accused, frequently heard the children's screams, and had endeavoured to get at them, but the room door was always locked. The children always complained of great ill-usage, and the hair was pulled off their heads by handfuls.—Annette Wilson saw prisoner throw scalding broth over Clarissa Tyler's head and shoulders, and the child screamed, and ran down stairs. She heard prisoner say that if the girl came in there again she would jump upon her.—Caroline Tyler, aged 10 years, was sworn, and said: Prisoner used to beat us very much, and I have complained to Mrs. Cooper of it, but she used to beat my sister Clarissa a great deal more than she did me, and she used to pull her hair out of her head. She gave my sister and little brother and me salted bread and butter. She always had the same. We never had any meat. My father and mother (the prisoner) had meat, but we had not. Sometimes we had a little broth, made of pieces of meat. My father frequently saw mother beating us, but he didn't say anything. My father was gone to work when we had our meals.—The prisoner said the children had sworn falsely, and denied that she had ill-treated them.—Mr. Burrell told her she should commit her for trial for these cruel assaults, but he would take good bail for her appearance.

THE INGENIOUS ROBBERY IN THE WATERLOO-ROAD.—On Tuesday, at Union-hall, Wm. Timberlake, alias Cooper, George Jackson, alias Coniston, and John Western, alias White, were brought up before Mr. Trill, for final examination.—Cooper and Western were charged with stealing twelve and a half sovereigns from the house of Mr. Brundall, a carpenter, at 24, Agnes-street,

Waterloo-road, by assuming to be a policeman. The particulars have appeared in our paper.—Western was taken into custody on Wednesday last, by Goff and Brooks, two officers of the L. division, and identified by Mrs. Brundall as the man who took the property, by representing himself as a police officer, and producing a forged search warrant.—The prisoners were also charged with forcing two cheques for £45, and committing a robbery at a coffee-house in Grafton-street S.W.—They were committed on all the charges.

COMMITTAL ON A CHARGE OF STABBING.—At the Thames Police-office, on Monday, a seaman, named George Alexander, was charged with feloniously stabbing Mr. John Tomlinson, the chief mate of the ship Sultana, from Van Diemen's Land, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. Two seamen, named Lyell and Downes, were examined, from whose evidence it appeared that the ship was at anchor off Gravesend on Sunday evening, and some words occurred between a man named Smith and the chief mate, respecting some beef served out to the crew in the course of the day, and the mate, in answer to a question as to whether the beef was Sydney or Pernambuco meat, said it was the best on board. The prisoner denied this, and said the meat was not fit to be eaten. The mate referred Smith to the master, who was aft on the quarter-deck, and used threatening language to Alexander, and said he would knock his head off; and he then laid hold of him by the collar with one hand and his throat with the other, and applied to him most gross names. The prisoner resisted this rough treatment, and blows were exchanged, and the prisoner at length drew his knife and stabbed the mate under the ear. The blood gushed forth copiously. A waterman was immediately hailed, and the mate, who was in great danger of bleeding to death, was sent ashore in a boat without delay, and a surgeon in Gravesend dressed the wound. Lyell said that after the blow was given with the knife, he and the mate ran after the prisoner, and he took up an iron pin, menaced them both, and then threw himself head-foremost into the fore-castle. He also said the blood flowed from the wound in a stream. Downes, on the contrary, said the belaying-pin was flourishing above the heads of both men before the stab was given. The prisoner was remanded. He underwent another examination on Wednesday. Mr. Tomlinson, who was able to attend, said the prisoner was grumbling when he called him aft to pump ship, and he seized him by the collar for the purpose of taking him aft to the master, when the prisoner used bad language, and stabbed him in the neck with his knife. Evidence was given of the dangerous nature of the wound, which bled copiously. Mr. Pelham wished to call witnesses on behalf of the prisoner, to prove great provocation and ill-usage on the part of the mate, but Mr. Broderick declined hearing them, and referred them to the assizes. He then committed the prisoner for trial, and refused an application for bail made by the prisoner's solicitor.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ATTEMPT OF ONE POLICEMAN TO MURDER ANOTHER.—On Monday Mr. Mores and Mr. Busk, county magistrates, sat at the Police-station, Edmonton, to investigate the following charge:—Patrick Harvey, 392 N. police-constable, was placed before them for examination. The facts were stated to be, that Mr. Risle, a cow-keeper, at Winchmore-hill, had repeatedly complained that some parties unknown were in the habit of stealing milk from his cows in the field, and early on Sunday morning Policeman Hannett, who was doing duty, placed himself in the field to detect the delinquent. About four o'clock he observed the prisoner, who was on duty as constable of the beat, make his way stealthily down the fence into the field, and begin to draw milk from one of the cows into a bottle; and while he was so occupied, Hannett advanced, and laid hold of him to take him in custody to the station-house; the prisoner, however, rendered desperate by the detection, and unable to break away from him, made a sudden attack upon him with his truncheon, beating him in the most dreadful manner about the head, until the truncheon broke. Hannett, however, still kept his hold, until his cries of "murder" brought the cow-keeper's men to his assistance, when the prisoner was secured and given in custody to Sergeant Hill at the station. Hannett was found to be so seriously injured, that on Sunday morning one of the magistrates proceeded to take his deposition, as he then appeared to be in immediate danger of death, but he afterwards rallied. The prisoner declined making any defence at present, and the magistrates remanded him for a fortnight.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—A very sad accident occurred near Exeter, on Saturday afternoon, by the breaking down of a phaeton, on the Whitstone-road, near Adderwater, containing the Rev. Prebendary Medley, rector of St. Thomas, Henrietta Medley his mother, the Rev. Prebendary Cornsb. and his sister Mrs. Shore, of Mount Radford, and by which one death has ensued, Mrs. Medley, from the injuries she received, having expired about two hours and a half after the melancholy catastrophe. Mrs. Shore is in a rather precarious state, and Mr. Medley was carried home much hurt. Mr. Cornish escaped unhurt. At the inquest a verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded, with a deodand of 1s. on the phaeton. It is supposed that the wheel of the carriage struck against a stone, which caused its instant destruction.

DEATH FROM BURNING.—Mr. W. Payne held an inquest on Tuesday evening at St. Thomas's Hospital, on the body of Mary Andrews, aged eight years. It appeared that on Friday, about one o'clock, the poor child, who had no mother, was boiling potatoes for her father's dinner, and while in the act of removing the saucapan from the fire her pinafore became ignited, and she was instantly enveloped in flames. The poor sufferer was conveyed to the hospital, where she expired, on Saturday, from the effects of the injuries received.—Verdict, Accidental Death.

SINGULAR CASE.—On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the sign of the Duke of Wellington, South-east, Sloane-square, Chelsea, on the body of George Bailey, aged 34 years, whose death, it was alleged, had been caused by his having eaten a biscuit supposed to be poisoned, which he had picked up in the street. The deceased resided at No. 17, Seymour-street, Sloane-square, and was employed at a gas work. On Monday last he came home about the middle of the day and complained of feeling very poorly, and said he had been taken so immediately after eating a biscuit he had picked up in the street. He was shortly afterwards seized with great pain in the chest, which he described like a dart running through him, and afterwards like tearing the flesh away from his chest, and notwithstanding medical assistance was procured, he continued in great agony until about five o'clock on Tuesday morning, when he died. Mr. Ward, the house surgeon of the Chelsea Dispensary, who made a post mortem examination of the body, said he could not find any trace of poison, but there were other indications sufficient to account for death. The jury returned a verdict to that effect.

FATAL COACH ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, the 31st ultimo, as the Lord Lovat coach, from Peterhead to Banff, was changing horses about ten miles from the latter place, the fresh horses were startled, and set off at full speed without guard or coachman. Mr. Macduie, perfumer, Banff, who was an outside passenger, unfortunately leaped from the top, and although he alighted upon his feet, fell back from the recoil before one of the hind wheels, which passed over his chest, and caused death in a few minutes. The other passengers, two ladies, who were inside, were more or less injured, the coach having been upset about two miles from where the horses started.

SHOCKING DEATH BY FIRE.—On Wednesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital on the body of Thomas Nelson James, a child four years old, whose parents reside in Edward-street, Stepney. It appeared that on Saturday evening last, the deceased was left for a short time in a room by himself, when he began playing with the fire, and his clothes igniting, he was so dreadfully burned all over his body that on being conveyed to the hospital he died soon after his admission. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

CHILD MURDER, AND DEATH OF THE MURDERER.—On Wednesday Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Hog-in-the-Pound, Oxford-street, on the body of Mary Levey, aged 23, and on that of her newly-born female infant. Mr. F. Clarke, surgeon, of Marylebone-lane, said that at eight o'clock on Monday morning last he was suddenly called on to Mr. Manscom's residence, 36, South Molton-street. On the half landing between the first and second floors he found the dead body of the deceased woman lying, and she was evidently the mother of the child that lay dead close by her. The woman, no doubt, had been making an effort to get higher up stairs, when she fell and died instantly. She had been dead about a quarter of an hour when he saw her. There was a large quantity of blood on the stairs, but not sufficient to account for death. On removing the body and examining the infant he found the string of an apron twisted tightly around its neck, and which was evidently the cause of death. The apron was attached, and the string was entangled or held in the woman's hand. The child was unquestionably born alive, for the lungs were filled with atmospheric air and floated buoyantly on water. The child died from strangulation by the mother, who died whilst doing the heinous deed. Verdict—"That the child was strangled by its mother, who died of apoplexy immediately afterwards."

THE LATE BANK ROBBERY AND FORGERY.—The most active exertions have been made during these few days to discover the delinquents, and it having been ascertained that they have proceeded to the United States, J. and D. Forester, the police officers, will be sent immediately to America, to apply to the authorities there for the necessary powers, under the late act of convention, to apprehend the guilty parties.

FIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA.—Miss Martha K. Rugg, a young lady, aged about twenty, whose parents reside at Lancaster, Mass., left her home a few days since to visit her sister, Mrs. George W. Howe, of Detroit. She was under the care of Mr. John Long, of Detroit, her brother-in-law. Arriving at Niagara Falls, she stopped, with the intention of spending a short time. On Saturday, about noon, in company with a party, they walked out, and when on the bank just below the Falls, near the Museum, on the Canada side, Miss Rugg suddenly left the arm of her protector, to gather some bushes growing on the very brink of the precipice, and almost instantly lost her balance—falling about one hundred feet perpendicularly! She was heard to utter one fearful cry as she was falling, and all was still. It was some twenty minutes before her companions could reach her; when they did so, they found her still alive, but senseless—uttering a few incoherent words. Medical aid was afforded almost immediately, but she died in about three hours. The only discernible injuries on the body were a slight scratch on one temple, and one ankle broken. We have conversed with those who were present when the accident occurred, and they all concur in exculpating Mr. Long from the least blame.—*Buffalo Gazette*, Aug. 25.

FIRE AT CLERKENWELL.—Between twelve and one, on Wednesday morning, a fire was discovered upon the premises belonging to Messrs. Davenes and Co., bird-importers, &c., in Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell, in the centre of a building filled with hay and straw, over which was erected a range of premises. The firemen, although they exerted themselves to the utmost, were unable to confine the fire to the premises where it began, and very speedily a long range of buildings, nearly seventy feet deep became ignited. The damage done was considerable, for, besides the destruction of 150 dozen pigeons, a great number of fowls perished in the fire, and the whole of the buildings above named are destroyed.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last report, the arrivals of English wheat up to our market have been on a very liberal scale, and of fair average quality. The finest parcels of both kinds have been supported. The show of fine foreign wheat has not been large, while a fair amount of business has been transacted in that description of grain, at full prices. Although the supplies of barley and malt have been by no means extensive, the sale for them has ruled inactive, at a decline of 1s. per quarter. Oats and beans have been in limited supply, and fair inquiry at full currencies; but maple peas have declined 1s. to 2s. per quarter. In flour we have no alteration to notice.

English Wheat.—Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 48s; ditto white, 46s to 56s; Norfolk and Lincoln, red, 38s to 48s; ditto white, 42s to 50s; rye, 31s to 38s; grinding barley, 37s to 38s; malt, 32s to 34s; malted barley, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 32s to 34s; brown ditto, 31s to 32s; malted ditto, 32s to 34s; Cheshire, 34s to 35s; Yorkshire and Lancashire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, 40s, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 23s to 31s; old ditto, 33s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; maple, 29s to 33s; white, 33s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 44s to 56s; Danzig, red, 50s to 56s; white, 56s to 61s. In Bond.—Sailor, 32s to 34s; oats, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 24s to 28s; peas, 28s to 29s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town-made, 46s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—The supplies of most kinds of seeds offering have been only moderate, yet the demand has ruled heavy, and prices have undergone no material variation.

The following are the present rates:—Linsed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 30s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s; hempered, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 8d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 22s to 23s per last of ten quarters; Linsed cakes, English, 42s to 44s 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 45s to 46s 10s per ton; canary, 58s to 63s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6½d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s 11d; barley, 35s 11d; oats, 20s 1d; rye, 35s 9d; beans, 37s 9d; peas, 34s 6d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 45s 11d; barley, 34s 10d; oats, 20s 3d; rye, 35s 6d; beans, 36s 6d; peas, 34s 0d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 5s 6d.

Tea.—Since our last, about 1,200,000 lbs of tea have arrived direct from China, yet, as the deliveries continue large, no material increase has taken place in the stock in bond. Common congou is now selling at 10½d to 11d per lb. A small sale of Assam tea will take place on Tuesday next.

Sugar.—Fine qualities of West India sugar are in steady demand, at full prices; but in other kinds very little is doing. Bengal and Mauritius sugars are a free sale, at late rates. The refined market is steady—brown lumps producing 73s 6d; and standard, 74s 6d to 75s per cwt.

Coffee.—Ceylon is in steady demand, at 56s to 57s for good ordinary. In all other kinds of coffee very little is doing, at late rates.

Rice.—Very little is doing in this article, yet prices are supported.

Provisions.—The supply of Irish butter continues large, yet the finest parcels command a steady sale at an advance of 1s per cwt. Other kinds may be considered quite as dear. Dutch butter is in good request, at 1s to 2s per cwt. more money. The best qualities cannot be had under 8s to 8s 6d per cwt. Bacon is in demand—prime sizeable Waterford at 47s to 50s, and Limerick sizeable, 45s to 47s per cwt. Lard is a slow sale, at 52s to 53s per cwt for bladders. All other kinds of provisions are about stationary.

Tallow.—Very little business has been doing in this article, previous rates. P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 41s to 41s 6d for old, and 41s 6d to 41s 9d for new. For forward delivery the price is 41s 6d to 41s 9d per cwt.

Hops.—Upwards of 1000 pockets of new hops have been on sale here since our last, and which have been partly disposed of at from 28s to 30s per cwt. Old hops—the supply of which is small—move off slowly, at barely late rates. The duty is called £130,000.

Wool.—Public sales of upwards of 10,000 bales are appointed to take place on the 24th and 25th following days. Privately, the demand is steady, at full prices.

Potatoes.—The supply of potatoes continues large, yet the demand is steady, at from 24s to 25s 10s per ton.

Coals.—Adairs, 19s; Carr's Hartley, 18s; Ord's Redheugh, 17s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 19s; Townley, 18s; West Wylam, 18s 6d; Bewick and Co's, 22s; Hilda, 21s; Hutton's, 23s; Lambton's, 22s 9d; and Stewart's, 23s per ton.

Smithfield.—Prime beef and mutton have sold steadily, at full prices. In other kinds of meat very little has been doing.—Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 10d; mutton, 2s 4d to 4s; lamb, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 2s 4d to 4s per lb, to sink the offals.

Negate and Lendhal.—We have had full average supplies of each kind of meat offering during the week. All kinds have met a slow inquiry, at our quotations.—Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; lamb, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 2s 6d to 3s 10d per lb, by the carcass.

ROBERT HANBART.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English securities have been steady during the week, although business has been upon the whole rather limited. The support given to the market by the purchases of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt has, of course, added to the value of quotations, which have in several instances attained par. Exchequer Bills have also made a slight advance, and Bank Stock for the Account has improved in price. There is, however, a great disinclination to invest on the part of the public, at the present high quotations, and this confines the real business of the Stock Exchange to very small limits. Among the wary portion of the capitalists, the large amount required for carrying out the projected railways has excited some attention, as tending to relieve the money market, although by slow gradations. The alteration of the rate of discount by the Bank of England has not yet had time to produce any effect, but it is announced that the new rate will not extend to any of the branches. This regulation is in favour of agencies, without being of any service to the Bank, as of course parties requiring discount will remit their bills to town agents in preference to paying a per cent. more for the privilege of discounting at its comparatively few branches.

A Court of Proprietors was held on Thursday, and a dividend declared of Three-and-a-Half per Cent. for the half year. To meet this, £115,000 will be required from the "Rest." It is but fair to add, however, that the present profits are only calculated to the 31st of August, instead of the 10th of October, leaving six weeks to the credit of the next half year. The announcement by the Governor that the loss sustained by the forgeries of Barber and Fletcher, would fall on the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, appeared to be very satisfactory. The dividend will be payable on and after the 11th of October next, and the price of the Stock for Account is 207 to 208. The closing quotation of Consols is 99½ for Money, and 99½ for Account; India Stock is 283½; Exchequer Bills, 74 to 76.

The business of the Foreign Market has been affected by the limited transactions of the English House, and speculation has been scarcely perceptible during the week. Spanish improved a point on Tuesday, and Mexico made an advance upon the news received mid America, quoting 36½ to 37. This advance was maintained on Wednesday, and improved on Thursday to 36½, closing at 36½. Spanish Actives are 23½; Three per Cent. do, 34½. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 62½; do Five per Cent., 100½; Belgian, 103½; Columbian, 14½.

The Railway market has been rather declining during the week, although the amount of transactions has been usually extensive. South Easterns are flat, though small dividend declared, and the appropriation of funds not strictly applicable to the revenue account, to make up the requisite amount, is far from satisfactory. The carrying trade also exciting attention. The French lines are in much demand, and quote different shades of advance. This must, however, be regarded as a speculation which is certainly on the increase in the share market. The closing quotations of lines last dealt in are:—Bristol and Gloucester, 40; Chester and Holyhead, 6½; Dublin and Cashel, 10; Birmingham (Stock), 216; Brighton, 47½; Greenwich, 10½; South Western, 76; Croydon, 16; London and York, 5½; South Eastern and Dover, 38; Yarmouth and Norwich, 28; Boulogne and Amiens, 2½; Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux, 1½; Paris and Rouen, 3½; Lynn and Ely, 4; London and B ackwell, 6½.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

FOREIGN OFFICE. SEPT. 12, 1844.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. J. C. Schade as Consul, at Demerara, for his Majesty the King of Prussia. The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Andrew Paterson Reid, as Consul, at Glasgow, for his Majesty the King of the Belgians. The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. E. de Meuse, as Consul, at Liverpool, for the Republic of the Equator. **BANKRUPTS.**—D. and H. DAVIES, Asylum road, Old Kent road, road contractors. J. S. HOLMES, Liverpool, ship broker. T. and J. JONES, Liverpool, coal-brokers. J. and D. BUGDEN, Springfield, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturers.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.

DOWNING-STREET. SEPT. 14.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Norton Esq., First Justice of the Peace for the County of Devon, to be Chief Justice of Newfoundland. **FOREIGN OFFICE.** SEPT. 17.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Alexander Malles, Bart., now Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Vienna, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Wurtemberg; Justin Sheil Esq., now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation and her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires in Persia, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia; and Arthur Charles Magnien Esq., now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation in Switzerland, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Vienna.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER.—Prince Albert's Own Regiment of Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry: Cornet Charles Thomas Freer to be Lieutenant, vice Phillips; the Hon. Edward Southwell Russell to be Cornet, vice Campden; William Marshall to be Cornet, vice Marriott; George William Craddock to be Cornet, vice Freer; Charles Sherrard Burnaby to be Cornet, vice Smith; William Brookes to be Cornet, vice Hazlegrave; Edward Chatterton Middleton to be Paymaster, vice Phillips.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—S. H. T. BISHOP, Upper Ground-street, by Pagmaster, iron merchant.

BANKRUPT.—G. ROSSITER, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, jeweller. F. C. HOPKINS, Tottenham, court-road, commission agent. S. HADFIELD, Fawcett-street, Manchester, file manufacturer. T. and J. JONES, Liverpool, tailors and chandlers. J. S. HOLMES, Liverpool, shipbroker. W. TRUMBLE, Liverpool, licensed victualler. W. H. DARKE, Aston juxta Birmingham, chemist. J. CRICH, Sheffield, maltster.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—T. GEMMELL, Riddell Wood, Lanarkshire, farmer. A. CARSWELL, Dundee, flax dresser.

BIRTHS.

At Mill-house-cottage, Cumberland, the lady of Colonel Hay, Bengal Army, of a son.—At Westbrook, Hertfordshire, Lady Georgiana Ryder, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Alverstoke, Captain Larcum, Royal Navy, to Miss Westmoreland Jane, daughter of Vice-Admiral M'Kinley.—At Liverpool, Mr. Richard Roger Dawson, Esq., to Barbara Yelverton, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Frederic Powsy, and cousin of Lord Lilford.

DEATHS.

The Hon. James Erskine Murray, a younger son of the late Lord Elibank, who was killed by a grape-shot during an action of 37 hour duration with the native pirates of the river Coll, in the island of Borneo. He was shot whilst pointing a gun on board his schooner, Yonge Quene, with which vessel and a brig he had left Hongkong the previous November, with all requisites for forming a settlement on that island.—At Islington, Hannah, the widow of the late Rev. Professor Farish, of Cambridge, aged 77.—At Paris, Ruth Wilson, wife of Major Blundell, and sister of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.—At Brighton, Thomas T. and H. DAVIES, Asylum road, Old Kent road, road contractors. J. S. HOLMES, Liverpool, ship broker. T. and J. JONES, Liverpool, coal-brokers. J. and D. BUGDEN, Springfield, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturers.

IRELAND.

MEETING OF THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

Although the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday last, did not present such a scene of agitation as on the preceding Monday, yet the hall was very much crowded. The proceedings, however, were not very remarkable. The chairman was the Hon. Mr. Hutchinson, the newly-admitted member. Mr. Hutcheson, in the course of a few remarks upon the subject of Repeal, said the Union was a most disastrous measure for Ireland, and that it had been thrust upon the Irish in a moment of weakness. He, therefore, argued that in order to raise the country from the degradation which had come upon it, they should have the Repeal, and to achieve that end they had merely to continue in their present course, and, above all, they should maintain the most conciliatory conduct towards their opponents, not only in this country, but in England.

Some time was occupied in receiving subscriptions from various places. On the motion of Mr. O'Connell an address was unanimously adopted to the Irish living in Scotland, cautioning them against becoming members of secret societies which were being formed in the latter country.

The association then gave their sanction to a suggestion of the Committee of the Association, offering £100 for the best essay in favour of the Repeal of the Union; for the second best, £75; and for the third best, £50.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the association in a long speech, devoted to the topics which he had mooted on the previous Monday. He spoke in very confident terms of the Repeal not only being certain, but near at hand, if they behaved with propriety. The hon. and learned member proceeded to say, that his own opinion was, that the Clontarf meeting was now unnecessary; and he was sure if it were not necessary it ought not to be persevered in, as it would be considered to have too much the appearance of triumph and defiance. That meeting had been less than convened; its purposes and its objects were legal; and its suppression was unjustified by law and unsanctioned by any constitutional principle. Need they now vindicate that principle? He thought not; and for this reason, that the indictment itself had done so. The principle was therefore already established, and they were therefore under no necessity of vindicating it. They had had 41 monster meetings. They held them with perfect tranquillity and the absence of the slightest breach of the peace or violation of order. Not even a single accident occurred at any of them, their purpose being to show to the British Parliament and to the people of England the conviction of the great majority of the Irish nation, that their country was misgoverned, and that the Union ought to be repealed. They had demonstrated that completely, and therefore, though he would go through the form of referring the subject to the committee, on account of its importance, it would be with the anticipation that the committee would decide, as he had done, that the Clontarf meeting would not now be necessary. (Hear, hear.) The next subject which he had to refer to was the formation of a preservative society. He thought that society ought to be formed of men who would make a sacrifice for the service of their country, and he thought it would be well that they should be entirely distinct from that association—that each should be distinct from and uncontrolled by the other. Mr. O'Connell next pointed out the course which in his opinion it was best to adopt in regard to the proposals he had already submitted. The third subject which he had to bring forward was that of the impeachment of the Ministry. With respect to the judges, he thought the better course would be to have an address to the Crown from both Houses of Parliament for their removal, as was the case in the removal of Sir J. Barrington. He would now come to the address to the people of England, and the impeachment of the Attorney-General. (Cheering.) There was no need for him to enter into the details of the trial, but he wanted to know this:—They had heard much of English sympathy. (Hear, hear.) He was loaded with letters telling him that he was wrong in fixing on the English people the faults of their governors, and that he should not have used such harsh language towards them. Now, he must remind the English people, with all respect, that they had borne with the greatest patience that the *Times* should lavish the foulest abuse upon their Irish brethren, and should call their priesthood "surprised ruffians," "hoary-headed incendiaries," "monkish assassins," and themselves "a felonious multitude." (Loud cheering.) Now, if he called them "Saxons" was it not a very mitigated term compared with the language he had quoted from the *Times*, at the period when it was writing the Whigs out and the Tories in, which it mainly succeeded in by exciting a spirit of anti-Irishism and a "No Popery" cry in England? (Cheers.) "Saxon" was no term of reproach. It was an honoured name, and the purest portion of liberty was derived from Saxon laws and institutions—the Parliamentary system, trial by jury (cheers), and the shrievalty (cheers); but, even if it were a disgraceful name, was not "felonious multitude" rather worse? (Loud cheers.) Was not "hooded assassins" as bad as "Saxon"? Was not "monkish tyrants" and "surprised ruffians" quite as strong as "Saxon"? (Loud cheers.) "But I'll tell Englishmen what I'll do," said the hon. gentleman, "I'll make a bargain with them. Let them forgive me 'Saxon,' and I'll forget the complacency of the *Times*." (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. O'Connell proceeded to eulogize the Covent-garden Theatre dinner, and the warmth of his reception at various towns in England. He was, he continued, now arrived at the time when he would test the English. (Cheers.) There should be no more discussion one way or another, as to what their feelings towards Ireland were. (Cheers.) On this question they would either join Ireland, or not, and one way or another the public mind would be tested. (Loud cheers.) He told England from that place that if she joined them, they would do her ample justice, and would sound her praise in shouts whose echoes should re-echo themselves again. They would pray that she might be great and powerful—that she might obtain every advantage in peace, and victory in war. He promised them, in return, the lion heart and stout heart of Ireland. He offered her the allegiance of the Irish people, which would make Louis Philippe tremble on his throne, and would wipe away the disgrace of Mogador; but he had his price. He was to be bribed, and his bribe was justice. (Cheers.) In return for that he would make England the greatest of nations. (Cheers.) He was amused with a passage of the judgment of the House of Lords, wherein they commanded that he and his fellows "should be restored to all that they had lost." (Cheers and laughter.) There was the solemn judgment of the House of Lords for them! (Laughter.) How could they give him back three months of his life? (Renewed cheering and laughter.) An inch was a good deal in a man's nose, and three months was something at his time of life. (Cheers and laughter.) They might stop the clock, but not the flood of time.

Mr. O'Connell concluded by drawing a glowing picture of the triumph of the Irish people when their own Parliament should be restored to them. This speech was greeted with uproarious applause. The subjects to which Mr. O'Connell had alluded were referred to committees. The amount of the week's rent was stated to be £715 7s.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO MR. O'CONNELL.—A calm seems to have succeeded the storm created in Dublin last week by the triumph of the Repealers. On Saturday last a meeting of the Dublin Corporation took place at the Assembly house, the Lord Mayor in the chair, "to present an address of congratulation to Alderman O'Connell, on his liberation from his unjust captivity. After some ordinary business had been disposed of, Mr. Keilly proposed the following resolution:—"That an address of congratulation be presented from this corporation to Mr. O'Connell, on his liberation from his unjust captivity, and that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the aldermen and town-councillors, do proceed in state to present such address." In doing so, he briefly alluded to the political achievements of Mr. O'Connell, and the fact that it was in that assembly-room "he struck the first blow at the enemies of independence." Mr. Mr. Loughlin seconded the motion, which passed unanimously. None of the Conservative members of the Council were present.

DEPARTURE OF MR. O'CONNELL.—Mr. O'Connell, it is said, starts for Darragh shortly after the martyr's feast, on Thursday. The heagles, it is added, are in training for the "Liberator's" return to his mountain home. On his arrival in Dublin, in November, he promises to attend another feast, to be given in his honour in Meath. It is said that Mr. O'Connell will be present at two more meetings at the Conciliation-hall prior to his departure for Darragh.

ADDRESS FROM THE LONDON REPEALERS TO MR. O'CONNELL.—On Monday evening a noisy meeting of the Repealers of London was held at the National Hall, High Holborn, for the purpose of adopting an address of congratulation to Mr. O'Connell and his co-operators, on their release from prison. The meeting was addressed by several members of the Repeal ward, all of whom condemned the late proceedings of the present Ministry towards Ireland and Mr. O'Connell; and they concurred in stating that the Irish nation ought to be ever thankful to such an independent Lord Chief Justice as Lord Denman was still to be found. To him, and also to Lords Campbell and Cottenham, who had delivered their opinions, they believed, entirely divested of any party prejudice or opinion, the thanks of Ireland were due. A long address was adopted, expressing great regard for Mr. O'Connell.

REJOICINGS OF THE REPEALERS.—According to the *Leinster Express*, the news of the reversal of the judgment was the cause of several acts of turbulence by the Repealers of the King's and Queen's County, so much so that the magistrates and police had great difficulty in preserving the peace. A Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Walter Lynch, residing at Frankford, would not allow a single candle to be placed in his windows, and the attempt made to illuminate the town is stated to have been done in direct opposition to his expressed wishes. His example, however, appears to have had no imitators, for in the adjoining parish (English) the Rev. Mr. Murt, P.P., had his house brilliantly illuminated; a large fire blazed before his gate, at which an immense mob collected, and remained during the night, dancing, singing, and shouting; and the chapel bell was kept ringing at intervals.

Mr. O'Connell has caused the bed on which he slept during his incarceration to be removed to Merrion-square, and has supplied Mr. Cooper, the deputy-governor, with a new one instead, declaring that he would keep it as a memorial for his children.

The recordership of Cork is vacant by the death of Mr. Robert Bennett. The appointment is vested by the Irish Municipal Act in the Lord Lieutenant.

FRACAS AT THE DUBLIN THEATRE.—"Norma" was performed on Monday night, to an immense house, and Grisi drew down thunders of applause. In the course of the evening, an unpleasant fracas occurred between an officer of the 11th Hussars (Lieutenant Duncombe) and a gentleman who, not long since, held the office of High Sheriff of the county of Kerry. The officer remained for some time in a standing posture, keeping the door of the box ajar, and, having been first asked by the gentleman whether he had paid for a seat, which was answered in the negative, he was requested to close the door, as the draught of air was too much for the ladies. Mr. Duncombe declining to do so, a warm altercation took place, which ended in a blow being inflicted on the gentleman, who immediately called his assailant, and a severe scuffle ensued in the box-lobby, in the course of which it is stated that Mr. Duncombe, having been high hors de combat, laid his hand on the hilt of his sword, when, fortunately, some officers of the 11th interposed, and the

matter was eventually adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties. It is, however, by no means certain whether the affair is finally settled so far as the military authorities are concerned, for the transaction is in course of investigation before the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces. The gentleman first assaulted is Mr. Saunders.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—A communication, bearing the signature of "A Sufferer," having been published in the *Dublin Monitor*, and containing some personal allusions to the pecuniary resources of Mr. Dillon Browne, M.P., that gentleman, through the intervention of his friend and colleague, Mr. Mark Browne, waited on Mr. Coffey, the registered proprietor of the *Monitor*, requesting him to retract and apologise for the insertion of the offensive paragraph, or be prepared to abide the consequences usual in such cases. Mr. Coffey, however, denied that he was to be held responsible in the matter, inasmuch as there was another channel through which an explanation might be afforded: This was not deemed satisfactory, and Mr. Coffey also fixed on a "friend." A lengthened negotiation ensued without any chance of the matter being amicably adjusted, Mr. Browne concluding the correspondence by informing Mr. Coffey, that he unhesitatingly declared his conduct "as unworthy of a gentleman and a man of courage." On receipt of this letter, Mr. Coffey swore informations against his opponent, and Mr. Browne having voluntarily tendered bail, the affair came on for adjudication before the magistrates of Dublin. Both parties appeared by counsel, and after the necessary quantum of crimination and recrimination had been fairly exhausted, the Bench came to the determination of receiving Mr. Coffey's informations, and holding Mr. Dillon Browne to bail, in his own recognizances of £400, and two sureties of £200 each, to be of the peace towards all her Majesty's subjects for the term of seven years. Sir V. Blake and Mr. Geoghan having given the requisite securities, the parties left the office, and so the matter rests.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY AN OFFICER.—Considerable stir has been made at Cork, in consequence of an alleged robbery of plate by Lieut. Puddicombe. It is stated that the Lieutenant is one of two officers of a small detachment of his corps that are borne as supernumeraries on board her Majesty's ship *Volage*, for service abroad, from which vessel Lieutenant Puddicombe and his men have been disembarked to garrison, under the pendant, the naval portion of the island of Haulbowline. The Cork magistrats have had a private investigation of the affair, and from what has transpired, it appears that the plate was stolen at a ball and supper given by Capt. Augustus Warner at Cove, on the evening of the 26th ult., at which a number of officers attended, and amongst the rest, Lieut. Puddicombe. The following morning some of the plate was missed, amongst which were pieces of Capt. Warner's, and other pieces that he had borrowed from friends for the occasion. The pieces missed were two dinner-forks, crest, a stag's head, and initials, "T.M.A.," one dinner-fork, crest, a stag's head on a coronet; one dinner fork, with a lion rampant; holding a spear; a dinner-spoon, with a lion rampant; a spoon, with a star; and a spoon, with a stag's head and initials, "T.M.A." Captain Warner identified a piece of the silver, with a star on it, as his property. The servants at Coolgreagh were examined, and stated many circumstances that took place on the night of the ball, and one of them swore that, after the company had retired from the supper-room, and when dancing was resumed in the ball-room, the lights were removed from the former. After supper, Mr. Puddicombe dined with a lady, and then went up to the supper-room, which was dark, apparently unobserved by the company. Evidence was then given, to the effect that Mr. Puddicombe had attempted to sell the silver in question. The magistrates agreed to take bail, but as the accused could not procure any, he was removed in custody.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A lad named Colerare, about three months since, went out to herd some sheep in the neighbourhood of Moore Hall, and was bitten by a large dog in the hand. Two months elapsed before any symptoms of hydrophobia appeared, when a thrilling sensation, running from the hand to the elbow, proved the existence of the dreadful disease. The sufferer survived for some time, and endeavoured to drink through a tube communicating with a vessel concealed from his view. The convulsions of the chest at each drop imbued were frightful to witness. The last stage of the disorder, however, soon after relieved the sufferer, who died in an awful paroxysm of violence, attended with a foaming from the mouth of a black froth mingled with blood.—*Castlebar Telegraph*.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

GRISI, MARIO, AND F. LARACHE.—This celebrated trio are to appear in Brighton early in October, at concerts which are to be given in the Town Hall, &c. We have not yet seen the programme, but no doubt it will consist of their choicest morceaux.

ABRAHAM.—This veteran vocalist, with his two sons, has, during the last week, given two concerts in the Town-hall, at Brighton, which were brilliantly attended. No diminution of the great singer's powers was perceptible.

LOVER.—This triplex artist—painter, poet, and musician—has been delighting the good folks of Brighton by his inimitable songs and narratives. The portraits of his pen are quite as striking as those of his pencil. He was enthusiastically received at his first two concerts, and at the general request of his friends and the public he gave a third entertainment on last Thursday, which proved to be equally attractive.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—This house, we understand, has been taken by Messrs. Laurent and Mason, with the intention of hiring it out by the night, week, or month, to everything that may come in the way. We believe Jullien's concerts will be the first entertainments on the list, after which, it is rumoured, Mr. Macready will appear. Next French *opera comique*, and probably a spice of Italian or German will be produced—altogether forming an *alla polidra* season.

DECLINE OF THE DRAMA IN AMERICA.—The *New York Herald* of the 15th August gives the following doleful picture of the state of the drama in America:—"Not for a long time past have theatricals been so dull throughout the Union as they are just now. In New York all the theatres, with the exception of Niblo's, are closed; and the same may be said of the other large cities throughout the States. With the exception of those establishments to which are attached gardens, and a few of the museums, there is little or nothing doing. The consequence is, that a whole host of third and fourth-rate performers are 'gentlemen with all the outs,' living on their resources.' The prospect for the legitimate drama during the ensuing season is but very indifferent, indeed; how far the different lady-managers may be able to resuscitate it, remains to be seen. The taste of the people of this country, like that of the old, has undergone a very material change of late years. Music and opera are all the rage; and the artists in this line, from the sublime Ole Bull to the ebony performers on the bone castanets, are drawing overflowing houses wherever they go. Mr. Macready, 'the last of the cocked hats,' has, in all probability, gleaned the last sheaves in the field of the legitimate drama in this country."

BRIGHTON THEATRE.—Mr. Wallack is displaying his versatile genius in a round of different parts; his *Shylock* and *Walter*, on the same evening, afford a pleasant contrast. The houses have been gradually improving, since his first appearance on Monday last. Wallack, if he be not an Edmund Kean, is the first actor of the day. There is an honest earnestness in his manner, and a gallant bearing about him which at once enlist us in his favour. Moreover, he is a most correct reader—never interrupting his author's meaning by unnecessary starts and pauses, as is the case with some others who have found favour in the public's eyes.

THE QUEEN'S SECOND VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

(Continued from page 185.)

Athol-house. Her Majesty returned to the castle about five o'clock. The evening was very wet.

The dinner party in the evening was the same as on the previous day, with the exception of Lord and Lady Glenlyon, who did not dine at the castle. The Hon. Mr. Drummond and Mr. Murray Drummond, the officers immediately in command of the guard of Athol Highlanders, dined with her Majesty.

This morning the weather continued wet, until about half-past nine o'clock, when it had sufficiently cleared up to enable her Majesty to take her accustomed walk in the grounds. The Princess Royal also took walking exercises in the grounds, attended by a nurse.

In her drive yesterday her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert, who had returned early from grouse shooting on the hills, where his Royal Highness had some excellent sport. At half-past three his Royal Highness rode back to the castle, and drove her Majesty out in the pony phaeton, preceded by outriders—Lord Glenlyon and Sir Edward Bowater rode on either side of the carriage, the Highland chieftain wearing the two eagle's feathers in his bonnet. On the return of her Majesty to the castle, a Scotch peasant, who had been evincing his loyalty in copious libations in honour of the Queen, staggered into the castle, and entered the room where the illustrious party were assembled with far less ceremony and discrimination than was displayed by the "boy Jones." The intruder was forthwith handed over to the tender mercies of the local police. Within the last few days, there has been a fresh influx of visitors and tourists, who are anxious to combine the pleasures of seeing their sovereign and the beauties of Scotch scenery. The two hotels, the Blair of Athol Inn and the Blades of Tilt Inn, are completely inundated—people are glad to be allowed to lie down indiscriminately under the dining-tables; every bed-room boasts of three or four occupants, and when they wake in the morning they find themselves placed by the side of some drowsy stranger, with whom they had not the honour of any previous acquaintance, and who had been billeted upon them by an unceremonious landlord during their peaceful slumbers.

The following letter from Dundee gives some information in regard to the return of her Majesty, and also comprises a few interesting incidents connected with the voyage to Dundee, which have not been before noticed.

Orders have been received on board the royal steam-yacht *Victoria* and *Albert* to have every thing ready for her Majesty's embarkation on Monday, the 30th instant, on which day her Majesty has signified her intention of leaving Scotland on her return voyage. The yacht is still lying in the river Tay, off Dundee, and it is understood that her Majesty will embark at the same place where she landed,

and that the royal party will leave Blair Athol on Monday morning, the 30th, immediately after breakfast, and arrive in Dundee between three or four o'clock the same afternoon, whence they will proceed at once on board the yacht. By this arrangement her Majesty will arrive at Woolwich near midday on Wednesday. The voyage from the river to Dundee occupied upwards of forty-two hours, and, calculating that it will take the same time to return, should her Majesty embark at Dundee at four o'clock on Monday, the 30th, the yacht will reach Woolwich on Wednesday, October 2nd, about ten o'clock.

During her Majesty's voyage from the Nore to Dundee, the weather continued throughout particularly favourable, and enabled her Majesty to spend a great portion of her time on deck, and thus to have the full benefit of the invigorating sea breezes. The Princess Royal was in excellent spirits, and seemed quite delighted at all she witnessed. She did not confine herself to the quarter-deck, but ran occasionally forward, followed by her attendant, asking numerous questions, and laughing heartily at everything that particularly pleased her. There was one circumstance appeared to amuse her very much. While she was on the quarter-deck, in company with her Majesty and Prince Albert, a little boy, a native of China, who is in the service of Commander Hall, was presented to the Queen in his Chinese costume, when he exhibited to her Majesty the forms of paying respect to the Mandarin of China. This so pleased the Princess Royal that the boy was presented to her, and went through the same forms before her Royal Highness, which so amused her that she was laughing heartily the whole time. Her Majesty is particularly partial to the sea, and feels quite at home on board the yacht. Although surrounded by upwards of a hundred seamen, her Majesty's privacy is less invaded, and she is more free from anything like intrusion, than she would be if travelling on shore. British sailors, generally, are more polite and considerate than many persons give them credit for.

At twelve o'clock, a signal was made to the Black Eagle, to try her rate of sailing with the royal yacht. For the first half hour, both vessels kept nearly their own, with a very slight advantage to the Black Eagle. During the next hour, the Black Eagle continued drawing ahead of the *Victoria* and *Albert*, though but very slowly, for at this period she was very little more than a quarter of a mile ahead. After four hours hard struggle the Black Eagle beat the yacht by one mile.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, were in excellent health during the whole voyage. The weather was very fine and moderate, and there was but little sea on, so that none of the royal party felt the slightest inconvenience, and were quite free from the malady which generally affects those not accustomed to the sea.

BLAIR ATHOL, Sunday.

Her Majesty drove out towards Bruar yesterday afternoon in a carriage and four with outriders. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Princess Royal, Lady Caroline Cocks, and Viscountess Canning. Sir Edward Bowater rode by the side of the carriage on horseback. Her Majesty made a second effort to see the falls of Bruar yesterday, but unfortunately, on arriving at the bottom of the fall, a pitiless storm compelled her Majesty to make a precipitate retreat to the castle.

Yesterday, the Prince went out at two o'clock deer stalking to Glenclenly, in the neighbourhood of the castle. He went on a shooting party, and was accompanied by Lord Glenlyon. The Prince remained out until seven o'clock in the evening. The Prince shot three of the finest harts that have been shot this season. One of them weighed 16 or 18 stone.

The Princess Royal rode out on her pony in the grounds.

The dinner party yesterday consisted, besides the Queen and Prince Albert, of the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Charles Wellesley, Lady Canning, Lady Caroline Cocks, Sir Edward Bowater, and Mr. Anson.

The residence of her Majesty here continues to preserve its character of strict seclusion. Visitors are not now so numerous as before.

Her Majesty's health appears to be gradually improving. Although the weather has latterly been unfavourable, she has been out every day, enjoying the fine air of this place. Her Majesty seems to look better every day. The inhabitants of the place and the visitors appear to have discovered that her Majesty desires privacy, for they now make no attempt to cheer her, but merely take off their hats, and bow as she passes along. The Princess Royal is in excellent health.

BLAIR ATHOL, Monday.

The rain continued to fall without intermission throughout the whole of yesterday, but the inclemency of the weather did not deter her Majesty from attending divine service at the village. With that punctuality for which every member of the royal family has been so eminently distinguished, her Majesty arrived at this humble place of worship, a few minutes before the commencement of divine service. Lord and Lady Glenlyon, in their britches, preceded the royal party, and shortly after the arrival of his lordship, one of the royal close carriages, with a pair of horses and a single outrider, was seen driving rapidly down the avenue which leads from the principal entrance to the castle. The guard of Athol Highlanders, who were stationed at the gate which has been recently erected, presented arms as the royal carriage drove along the road; and Lord Glenlyon, accompanied by several of his noble relatives and clansmen, including the Master of Strathallan, Sir David Dundas, Kier of Kindrosgan, Oswald of Duoniakier, Captain Drummond, &c., all of whom were attired in the national costume, were drawn up outside the porch of the village church to receive her Majesty. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Viscountess Canning, and Lady Caroline Cocks, were also in the royal carriage.

The engraving represents her Majesty and the Prince Consort alighting, and received by Lord Glenlyon and Lady Glenlyon; being seated in the royal carriage.

On alighting, her Majesty was conducted by her noble host to his lordship's pew, and shortly after the arrival of her Majesty another of the royal carriages drew up to the church, containing Lord Aberdeen, Lord Liverpool, Lord Charles Wellesley, Mr. G. Anson, and Sir James Clarke, all of whom occupied places in the back of the royal pew. Upon these feudal principles, also, which even upon the present occasion were not departed from, places were assigned in the back of the pew for Lord Glenlyon's steward, and some few of the principal members of his lordship's household. The Highland chieftain, with Lady Glenlyon, sat beside Lady Canning, in the front seat with her Majesty.

Divine service then commenced according to the Presbyterian form of worship. A psalm was first sung in excellent time and tune. The clergyman, Mr. Irvine, then delivered an extempore prayer, after which another psalm was sung, and the sermon followed, Mr. Irvine taking his text from the thirteenth verse of the fifth chapter of Matthew:—"Ye are the salt of the earth."

Mr. Irvine's sermon was a plain, straightforward discourse, devoid of all flourishes of rhetoric, and was delivered in a broad Scotch accent; but Mr. Irvine's enunciation was so clear and distinct that every word was perfectly intelligible to the English portion of the congregation.

After the service, according to a custom still existing in some parts of Scotland, wooden boxes attached to thin poles, and called "ladders" by the Scotch, were handed into all the pews, in order that every member of the congregation might contribute his mite towards the support of the parochial poor. Her Majesty appeared to look with great interest at this method of collecting alms, and Prince Albert was evidently anxious to contribute; but a plate being placed at the kirk door, at the entrance to the chieftain's pew, enabled her Majesty, the Prince, and the members of the suite, to leave their donations on going out of the church.

At the conclusion of the service, her Majesty was conducted to her carriage by Lord Glenlyon, an umbrella being held over her Majesty to protect her from the rain, which continued to pour in ceaseless torrents. Her Majesty was fortunately provided with India-rubber goloshes, or she would have infallibly caught cold, as the thick muddy newly-laid gravel, through which the Queen was compelled to pass, was but little adapted for lightly-shod ladies. Her Majesty wore a black silk dress with a mantlet of the same material, and a white drawn crape bonnet. Prince Albert wore a white hat with a crape, and all the members of her Majesty's suite also wore the court mourning.

At four o'clock the rain suddenly ceased; her Majesty availed herself of the propitious change in the weather, and left the castle in her garden chair, drawn by two servants in plain liveries; her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert, and proceeded through the grounds to view the Falls of the Tilt and the Pender, which had derived additional grandeur from the recent heavy rain. Her Majesty returned to the castle shortly before seven. There was no addition to the royal dinner circle last evening.

At an early hour this morning her Majesty walked abroad with the Prince to enjoy the fresh morning air. The rain had entirely ceased during the night, and as the day dawned the sun shone forth in all its splendour, and showed the surrounding scenery in all its beauty. Her Majesty and her illustrious Consort were accompanied in the morning walk through the grounds by the Princess Royal, who was mounted on a Shetland pony, and attended by a groom and servant.

After breakfast the Prince left the castle with Lord Glenlyon to shoot grouse on the hills around the castle, which have been hitherto strictly preserved.

BLAIR ATHOL, Tuesday.

Her Majesty continues in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits, and her complexion has already begun to glow under the rude hand of health, whose established dwelling-place is in the hills and glens of Scotland. Prince Albert and the Princess Royal also begin to show the beneficial effects of their residence here. The Princess Royal, mounted on a Shetland pony, and attended by a groom and servant, always accompanies her Majesty and the Prince in their morning walk through the grounds.

Prince Albert left the castle shortly after luncheon, and proceeded to the hills immediately in front of the castle, to have some grouse shooting. His Royal Highness was accompanied by his noble host, who merely went with the Prince to point out the most probable places for finding the game. The Prince had some excellent sport, considering the short period which he remained on the hills. His Royal Highness shot eight brace of grouse, a snipe, and a golden plover, and returned to the castle shortly after three, to accompany her Majesty in her drive. Lord Liverpool, who was grouse shooting in a different part of the hill-side, shot six brace of grouse during the course of the afternoon. Lord Glenlyon did not shoot, and respectfully declined the courteous entreaties of his royal guests to partake of the sport.

At half-past three in the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince left the castle in a pony phaeton, with outriders, to inspect the Falls of Bruar, which are about three miles distant from Blair Athol on the high road to Inverness. Lord Glenlyon and Lord Charles Wellesley, the chieftain being as usual attired in the Highland costume, rode on either side of the phaeton. On arriving at the cottage of a antique Highland ward, the presiding deity of these Falls, her Majesty alighted, and ascended the gravel walk, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert. Her Majesty was struck with the beauty of the scene, and declared that each succeeding object which met her view surpassed its predecessor in beauty and interest. The Falls were seen to great advantage, and the roaring of the waters through the crazy moss-grown chasm was considerably increased by the heavy rains which had fallen during the preceding days; in ascending some of the steeper acclivities which lead to the topmost portion of the Falls, her Majesty



THE ROYAL ENTRY INTO BLAIR ATHOL.

entered her garden chair, which was drawn by two servants in plain liveries, and had been previously sent on for the use of her Majesty.

The Royal party did not return to the castle until a late hour. Covers were laid for sixteen. The dinner party consisted of Lord and Lady Glenlyon, Miss Murray, Oswald of Dunnikier, and Small Kier of Kindroggan, the Officers of her Majesty's guard of Athol Highlanders, with the members of her Majesty's suite.

Her Majesty took her accustomed walk in the grounds this morning, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Princess Royal. Gravel walks are being laid down and carefully rolled along the banks at the pass of Killiecrankie, for her Majesty has expressed her intention of paying a second visit to the sublime scenery at the bottom of the pass during her sojourn at Blair Athol.

Prince Albert and Lord Glenlyon, both attired in shooting jackets and caps, have just left the castle in his lordship's phaeton, to try some moors in a distant part of the Athol estates; the Prince will, however, return to the castle to accompany her Majesty in her afternoon drive.

The weather is as propitious as could be desired, which enables her Majesty and the Prince to pass a great portion of their time in the open air.

There is a rumour that the Queen intends to visit some parts of the Western Highlands and Islands before returning to England, and that the royal yacht will be ordered round to the west coast to receive her. Staffa and Iona are mentioned as likely to be visited by her Majesty, in which case she will probably return by Inverary and the Clyde. A little incident occurred on Sunday which has created some observation in the dearest of more important or stirring matter. In reading the usual prayer for the Royal Family at church, the clergyman inadvertently omitted that for Prince Albert, and the Queen when leaving the church laughed and good-humouredly quizzed the Prince upon the circumstance of his being excluded from the prayers of the congregation. Whatever occasioned her mirth, the Queen was certainly smiling and talking earnestly to the Prince on leaving the church. It might have been caused by the mistake of the Prince, who, when the wooden ladies were being handed round at the offertory, put his hand in his pocket and took out some gold, but the ladies were not thrust into the royal pew.

Although the majority of our illustrations have been severally referred to in our narrative of the Royal Visit, it may be interesting to add a few incidental notes on the localities and incidents.

The second engraving—King William the Fourth's Dock at Dundee—presents a very attractive appearance. Our artist was highly favoured in being the only person allowed to be in that part when the sketch was taken. The Royal party were attired in mourning: Prince Albert wore a white hat, with a crape band; and the Princess Royal wore white trousers. The guard presenting arms are the Rifles. The triumphal arch erected here was raised within 55 hours: it was designed by Mr. Leslie, civil engineer, and constructed under the superintendence of Mr. C. Ower, the contractor for the work being Mr. Boyd: it had a fine and imposing effect, with its appearance of solid masonry so artfully counterfeited as at a very short distance to bid defiance to detection.

In the High street, at Dundee (see the third engraving), firs were planted across the street, and festooned with flowers, which had a very pleasing effect. The guard presenting arms here also are the Rifles; and the body-guard, the Scotch Greys. A little to the west of this street, in the Nethergate, are the remains of an old cathedral, which contained four places of worship, one of which was pure Gothic. Three of these churches were completely destroyed by fire, on Sunday morning, Jan. 3, 1841; measures were taken for repairing or rebuilding two of them, and of these one is just completed. This structure is said to have been originally built by David, Earl of Huntingdon, in 1185: at the west end is a tower, 156 feet high.

The Pass of Killiecrankie (a portion of which is shown in the next view,) communicates with the Blair of Athol, and stretches for the space of a mile or upwards along the termination of the River Garry. The hills rise from the bed of the river, flanking it on the western bank with a precipitous wall. The bold rocks, lining its channel, are mantled over with masses of waving ash, birch, and oak, the light and graceful foliage of which, moving and changing its lines with every breeze, contrasts finely with the bleak crags that start at intervals through its leafy screen, and at length soar into the abrupt and rugged outline of Ben-Vracky.

This pass, in reference to its military history, has been styled the Scottish Thermopylae, and until the present road was constructed, might have been called with no less propriety the Via-Mala of Scotland. But the dangers of the pass,

which contributed not a little to its sublimity, have disappeared with the progress of art, and those unprecedented facilities of intercourse which have been thrown open by modern enterprise.

The next engraving shows Blair Castle, as seen from Ben-y-glo, which almost aspires to the rank of mountain. Some of these hills are clothed to the tops with fir, relieved by masses of rich verdure; others are more barren, but strikingly grand. At all hours of the day—from the early morning, when the summits of the hills are hidden in mists, to the night, when their bold outlines form a grand amphitheatre enclosing the domain—the scene is beautiful in the extreme.

Blair Castle is, by no means, the castellated structure which its name imports. It is a large, straggling, and irregular building, which, upon a near approach, arranges itself into a central mansion of three stories, extending to the width of eight windows in front, and two in depth, without any architectural pretensions, the battlements and bastions with which it was formerly surmounted and flanked having been long since swept away, in order to disarm it of the importance attached to it in the feudal times, as the key of the pass into the northern Highlands, and commanding the valley and pass of Killiecrankie. On the left of the main building, and nearer the high road from Perth to Inverness, is a long and low range of buildings, which contains many large and convenient apartments, in which ample accommodation has been found for her Majesty's suite and attendants. Behind these are extensive offices and stabling, all built in the most plain and unpretending style, which is the character of the whole edifice, although there are several spacious and magnificent apartments on the basement and principal story, furnished in excellent taste.

The castle fronts the south, and although environed on all sides by lofty hills, is situated on a high range of table land, which is completely shut out from the lower valley of the Tay by the mountains forming the defile of Killiecrankie. Although there are few trees, and those of small size, in the neighbourhood of the castle, all the mountains around it are clothed nearly to their summits with wood, the dark and majestic forest of Athol forming, with the lofty and cloud-capped range of the Grampians in the distance, a splendid background to the picture. The main entrance, from which the castle is distant about half a mile, fronts the high road from Perth, and is a massive turreted structure, one of the few remaining relics of the old feudal times. The scenery in the neighbourhood is extremely wild and romantic: deep ravines, through which the mountain streams find their way to the Tummel or the Garry; lofty cataracts appearing at a distance like a lacerated thread running down the precipitous sides of the mountains; dark masses of larch and fir, and the bold and naked crags towering above all, form a combination of natural beauties which have rendered this portion of the Highlands deservedly celebrated.

The historical recollections connected with the castle are extremely interesting. In 1644 it was besieged by Montrose, who experienced a very unexpected resistance on the part of the brave men by whom it was garrisoned, which compelled him to retire. In 1655, Colonel Daniel, one of Oliver Cromwell's generals, marched against it with a numerous and well-appointed army, and eventually succeeded in taking it by storm. It afterwards, when under the command of Sir Andrew Agnew, stood a long and vigorous siege against the troops of the Pretender immediately preceding the battle of Culloden, which compelled the assaulting party to raise the siege. But the most striking event in which it formed a prominent part was the well-known and bloody battle of Killiecrankie between Lord Dundee and the Government forces, under the command of General Mackay.

The castle, with the rides and drives surrounding it, has an air of the most perfect seclusion and repose.

The gardens extend along the Tay, and command the most delightful and picturesque views. In the immediate vicinity, several thousand acres of forest trees were planted between forty and fifty years ago, greatly improving and ornamenting the scenery around the Duke's domain. On the opposite side of the Tay, is Birnam Hill, the lower part of which was covered with trees in the time of Macbeth, and now celebrated for its blue slate quarries. The extensive lawn on which the castle stands, is nearly 450 feet above the level of the sea at Panbridge. On the river Bruar, about three miles from the village of Blair, there are several beautiful cascades, one of which is between 150 and 200 feet in height.

Our Engraving represents the Falls of Fender, in the grounds of Blair Castle: these falls are formed by a burn falling into the water of Tilt: they have been visited by her Majesty, attended by Lady Glenlyon.

The village of Blair, with the entry of the Royal party; and a group of cottages in the neighbourhood; are engraved in this page.



COTTAGES AT BLAIR ATHOL.

MONUMENT TO GRACE DARLING.

Upon no occasion has the public sympathy been more worthily excited than by the untimely fate of Grace Darling; and, to perpetuate these sentiments, as well as to awaken kindred courage, and cherish kindred virtue, in the breasts of future generations, it has been resolved to erect a monument to the memory of the gentle maiden. Mr. Davies, the sculptor, of Newcastle, has received the commission to execute this interesting but unostentatious memorial, to be placed in St. Cuthbert's Chapel, on Fern Island. It will be, as the engraving shows, a cippus, of stone, six feet in height; with the cross of St. Cuthbert, and the following inscription:



MONUMENT TO GRACE DARLING.

To the Memory of
GRACE HORSLEY DARLING,
A Native of Bumburgh,
And an Inhabitant
Of these Islands;
Who Died Oct. 20th, A.D. 1842,
Aged 26 Years.

Pious and pure, modest and yet so brave,
Though young so wise, though meek so resolute.

Oh! that winds and waves could speak
Of things which their united power called forth
From the pure depths of her humanity!
A maiden gentle, yet, at duty's call,
Firm and unflinching as the lighthouse reared
On the island-rock, her lonely dwelling-place;
Or like the invincible rock itself that braves,
Age after age, the hostile elements,
As when it guarded holy Cuthbert's cell—
All night the storm had raged, nor ceased, nor paused,
When, as day broke, the maid, through misty air,
Espies far off a wreck, amid the surf,
Beating on one of those disastrous isles—
Half of a vessel, half—no more; the rest
Had vanished!

WM. WORDSWORTH.

NEW CHURCH, NEAR OSWESTRY.

Impure exemplars of the Norman style of architecture are becoming nearly as abundant as "carpenter's Gothic," among our new churches. The specimen here engraved is, however, a meritorious



NEW CHURCH AT LLANYMYNECH.

exception to the above architectural delinquency: it is pure Norman; and, although it will contain 480 sittings, the actual cost of the structure will be £1450, which is a small sum. We mention this circumstance as a set off to the plea so frequently urged in extenuation of the poverty of the pseudo Norman and Gothic churches of our day—disproportionate funds. Now, here is an instance of preserving strict architectural character at a comparatively small cost, which is highly creditable to the skill of the architects, the Messrs. Pearsons, of Oswestry, from whose design, and under whose superintendence, the above church has been erected.

This interesting edifice has just been completed in the village of Llanymynech, near Oswestry; the funds having been raised by private subscription, aided by a grant from the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels. It is constructed entirely of stone, with the exception of the arches and ornamental portions, which are of moulded fire-brick: the roof is covered with grey tiles. The tower is very characteristic in its details: at the apex of the roof is a round ball, whence spring the vane and weathercock. There is a chancel, which is not shown in our view.

The interior has little decoration. The roof is open. All the seats are open, but are provided with low backs.

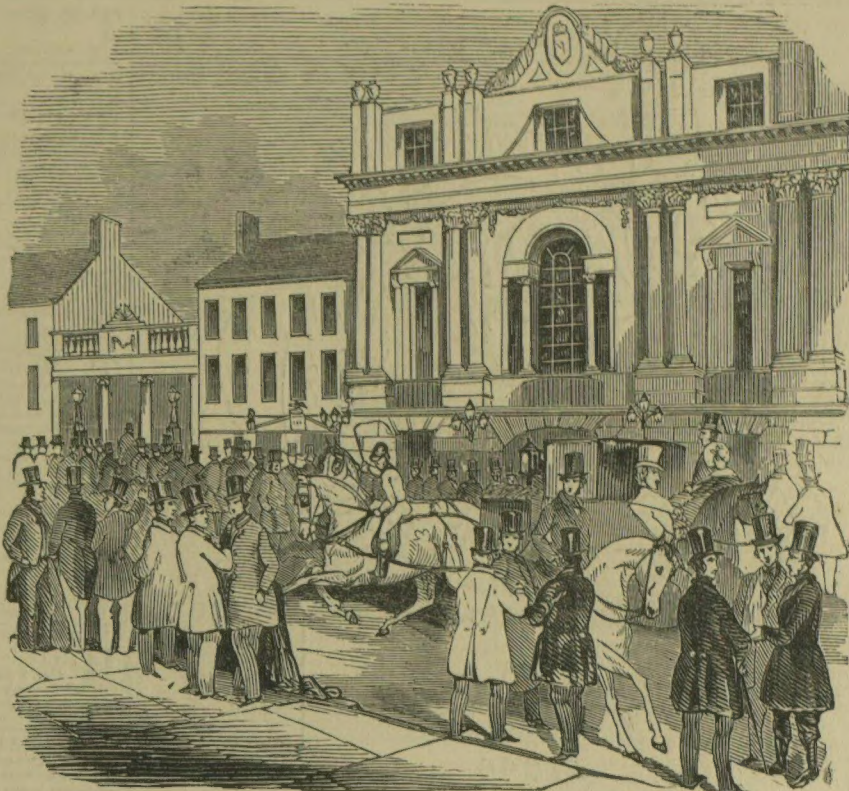
EXTRAORDINARY PARCEL BY THE POST-OFFICE.—Last week, one of the most extraordinary packages, ever sent through the same medium reached the post-office of Glasgow. This was no other than a parcel containing some fifteen or twenty live frogs. The contents of the parcel were discovered by two or three of them jumping out at the post-office. The frogs, it is believed, were of the Egyptian or some other rare species, and were addressed to Dr. Buchanan, of Moor-place, in that city. They reached their destination in safety.

DONCASTER RACES.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE LEGER DAY.

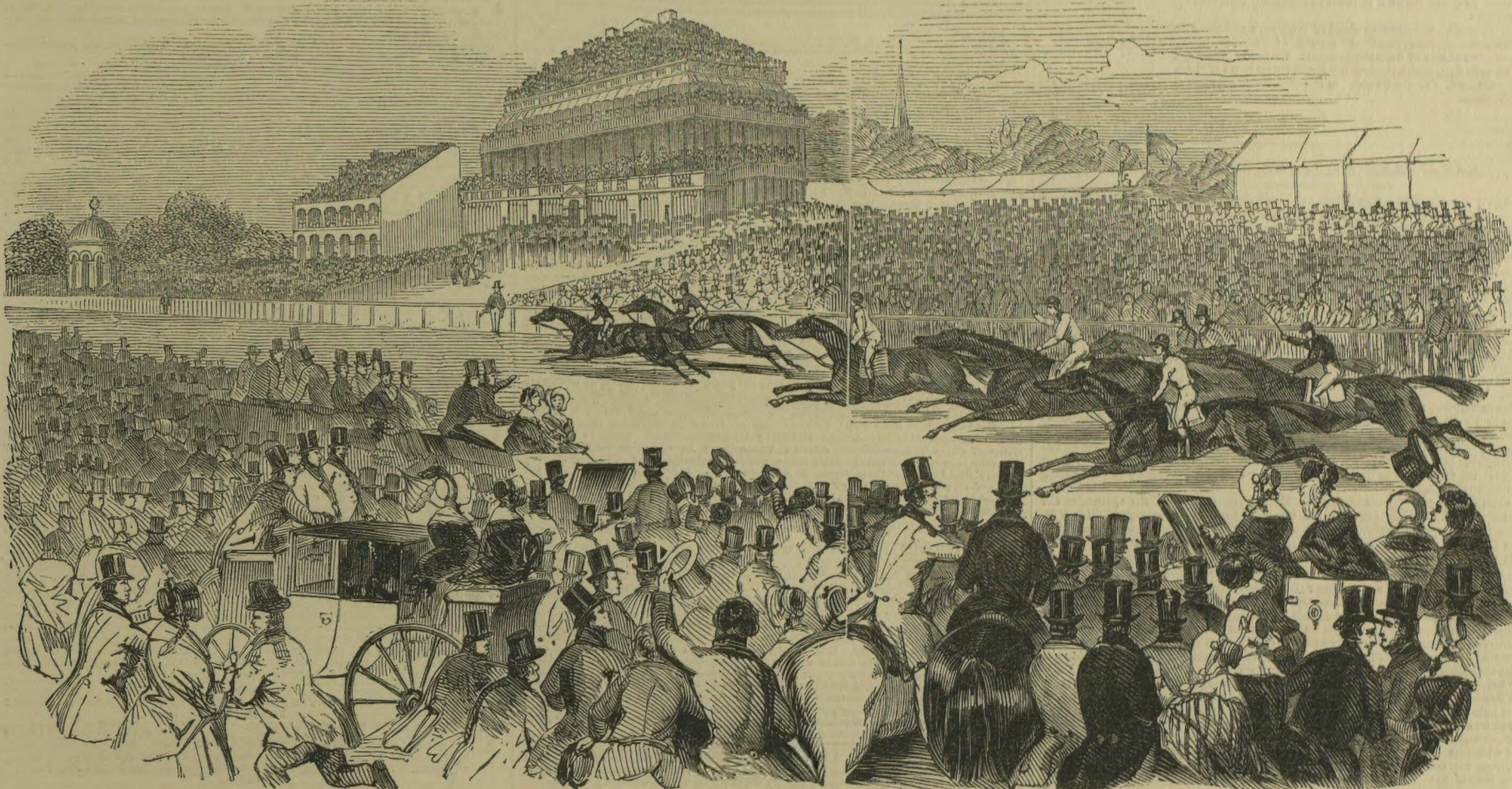
Among the truest of all aphorisms is that which declares "there is a tide in the affairs of men." According to historians, the popular flood sets from east to west—at all events, that is the way the stream of gentility flows in the great metropolis. Occasionally, of course, there are exceptions to the general rule, as to all others—the latest variation it is our purpose to treat of in these presents. During the current week the north has been the fashionable point of the compass. The Court is away in bonny Scotland, exchanging the regal for the rural purple—"pomp and circumstance" for health and heather—the imperious ermine for the dun deer's spoil. But all this is to be a sealed book to the million; it is the Queen's pleasure that none intrude on the privacy of her Highland home; and shall not that wish be our law? Turn we then to another northern tryst, where the public was welcome in the exact ratio of its extent. Our scene is Doncaster Races—a rare rendezvous, such as erst it was in the time of the autocrats, the Fitzwilliams, the Harewoods, and similar worthies. The meeting of 1844 was the most brilliant within moderate memory. The recent fomentation of the turf has left it more bright and sparkling than ever: things had come to the worst and they have mended.

On Monday last the Great Northern Meeting commenced, and ended yesterday. Our affair, however, is with its principal feature, the renowned Leger, and, consequently, the time of action is limited to one day. This was Tuesday—which somewhat heavily, with clouds, brought on the fortunes and misfortunes of full many that in anxiety witnessed its dawn. By a very early hour the human tide had begun to flow, and long before noon it was high water—hot water in the rooms. There all who could were betting—these to make their book, those "to mend it, or be rid on't," (which means "going for the gloves"). All sorts of casualties had been



THE MANSION HOUSE, DONCASTER.

busy with the field, so that, at the last hour, out of 109 entries, only the poor units remained—and nine were declared to start. First of these was the Curé, a goodly steed, though small (and having an ungainly right foot withal), backed at even to win, and next him Foigh-a-Ballagh, the champion of Ireland, alone, just before the race, at 3 to 1. Others also had friends at miscellaneous estimates, as will also here be seen. Precisely at three of the afternoon clock the coursers began to appear—among the first being the pair aforesaid—"Foigh" looking as like a clipper as anything lately exhibited in horse-flesh. Thus, the cynosure of all account, the "nine" paraded before the stand, and eventually passed it for the great essay in the following order:—Foigh-a-Ballagh, first by a length; The Curé, The Princess, Lightning, Red Deer, the Amulet colt; Bay Monus, Little Hampton, and Godfrey. The usual functionary started them, the matter being too uncomplicated to call for the aid of my Lord Bentinck. Godfrey made what they called the running, which was a bad substitute for an exercise gallop: in fact, the speed all through was, as Jim Robinson called it, "paltry." Of course, the lot came together to the straight ground. There Foigh-a-Ballagh was in front, with the Curé on his quarters outside, and the brace began to do their endeavour in earnest. Both were flagged—the latter deserving all he got, for he bolted half-a-dozen lengths from home, and finished a cur as well as a loser. The Princess was a good third. Her gallant owner called for an investigation of the winner's mouth in the morning. Won't there be wigs upon the green if requests like these are to become common? There is a story of a Parisian and a Gascon who were playing a game of piquet, together when the Frenchman exclaimed, "Holloa, monsieur! you're cheating!" "Very likely," replied the provincial, with a horrible face, "very probable; but, observe, I don't like to be told so." Unless we are wrong, here and there men will be found who won't relish an imputation



DONCASTER RACES.—THE ST. LEGER.

cast in their horse's teeth, though prone themselves to bite upon occasion.

The races were better attended than usual on the first day of Doncaster, and the weather, of which the indications in the early part of the morning were anything but encouraging, was as favourable as could have been desired.

The races commenced at half-past one o'clock on Monday with—

The Fitzwilliam Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added. Mr. Salvin's Alice Hawthorn, 6 yrs (Bumby) .. 1 Duke of Richmond's Lothario, 4 yrs .. 2

Match, 150, h ft, 8st 7lb each.—Red House in. Lord Chesterfield's Lady Wildair (Nat), beat Lord Glasgow's sister to Pathfinder, in a canter.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas. 2 miles.—Mr. Salvin's Alice Hawthorn, 6 yrs, walked over.

Match 2000, p p 12st each, 2 miles.—Mr. Johnstone's William Le Gros, 5 yrs, received from Mr. Jacques's A British Yeoman, 4 yrs.

The Champagne Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft. Mr. Worthington's Lancashire Witch (Nat) .. 1 Mr. Ramsay's Mid Lothian .. 2

Plate of £50. Heats, St. Leger Course. Mr. Smith's Doctor Taylor, 3 yrs (Bumby) .. 1 Mr. Robertson's Little Fairy, 3 yrs .. 2

TUESDAY.

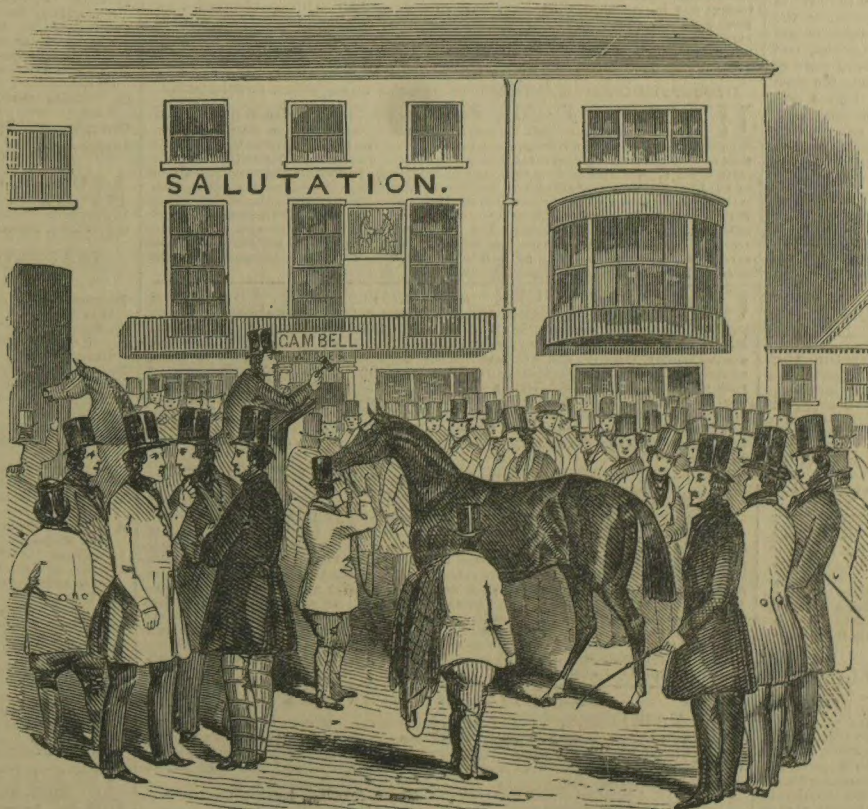
The races commenced during a slight fall of rain with The Cleveland Handicap of 20 sovs each, 60 added.

Mr. Johnstone's Rowena, 3 yrs, 5st 8lb (Riley) .. 1 Mr. Jacques's Semiseria, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb .. 2

THE ST. LEGER.

The Great St. Leger Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft; the second to receive £200, the third to save his stake, and the winner to pay £100 towards expenses; colts 8st 7lb, fillies 8st 2lb. St. Leger Course. (108 subs.)

Mr. Irwin's Foigh-a-Ballagh (Bill) .. 1 Mr. Williamson's The Curé (Marson) .. 2 Col. Anson's The Princess (Butler) .. 3 Mr. Meiklam's Godfrey (Templeman) .. 0 Mr. Standish's Little Hampton (Francis) .. 0 Lord Glasgow's c by Velociped—Amulet (Holmes) .. 0 Mr. J. Scott's Bay Monus (Nat) .. 0 Mr. J. Hampton's Lightning (Lye) .. 0 Duke of Richmond's Red Deer (Robinson) .. 0



THE SALUTATION.—DONCASTER.

The Selling Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 30 added. Mr. Denham's Harriet, 3 yrs (Copeland) .. 1 Mr. Dawson's br c by Liverpool out of Moleskin's dam, 4 yrs .. 2

Harriet made the running from the Red House, and won in a canter by two lengths, but dropped immediately she was pulled up, and died in a few minutes. The Corporation Plate of £60, £18 for the second. Two miles.

Mr. Meiklam's Aristotle, 5 yrs (Templeman) .. 1 Mr. Smith's Doctor Taylor, 3 yrs .. 2

WEDNESDAY.

The settling took place this morning at the Subscription Rooms, and, although a few balances stand over, is admitted to have been unusually good—it passed off without a murmur. A meeting of the club was held at their rooms previous to the races, and a resolution passed, that in future Doncaster Races shall commence on Tuesday and terminate on Saturday.

Match, 200, h ft, 8st 7lb each, both 2 yrs old. Red House in.—Lord Chesterfield's Brother to E. O. (Nat), beat Lord Glasgow's c by Bay Middleton, out of Miss Whip, by a neck.—2 to 1 on Brother to E. O.

The Foal Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft for three yrs old colts, 8st 7lb, and fillies. 8st 3lb. One mile and a half.

Mr. Gully's Juvenal, br to Satirist (J. Day, jun.) .. 1 Sir R. Bulkeley's Bebington .. 2 Lord Westminster's Lancet .. 3

5 to 2 on Juvenal, who had it all her own way from end to end.

The Municipal Stakes of 200 sovs each, h ft for two yrs (11. Red House in.

Lord G. Bentinck's b c Cow, out of Crucifix (Nat) .. 1 Colonel Anson's Kedger .. 2 Lord Eglington's Britannia .. 3

Lord Glasgow's f by Sheet Anchor, out of Canada .. 4 5 to 4 agst Kedger, 6 to 1 agst Britannia, and 4 to 1 agst Cow. Cow made all the running, and won by a neck.

The Great Yorkshire Handicap of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 200 added, the second to receive £100, the third to save his stake, and the winner to pay 30 sovs towards expenses. St. Leger Course. (92 Subs.)

Lord Eglington's Pompey, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb (J. Howlett) .. 1

Sir C. Monck's Glossy, 4 yrs, 5st 4lb .. 2

Lord Glasgow's Give-him-a-Name, 6 yrs, 6st 12lb .. 3

Won by half a length. Give-him-a-Name a good third.

THE PRIZE "CUP," &c.

This superb piece of plate consists of a group of two equestrian figures and one on foot, designed from a legend, by Holinshed, of King Henry VIII. and his queen, Catherine Parr, *Maying* in the woods of Shooters' Hill. Here they were met by their courtiers and archers of the Royal Guard, habited in the costume of the outlaws of Sherwood Forest, and by one of the party, who represented Robin Hood, were invited into the recesses of the forest, and treated with the hospitable cheer of the jovial woodsman, who shot at the target, to the great delight of the royal guests. The group, which is designed by Mr. Bailey, R.A., and by Mr. Macarthy (as far as the horses are concerned), represents Robin Hood saluting the King and his Consort, and begging their company in the forest. The figures are very beautifully modelled, the horses full of animation, and the attitudes excellent. The whole is in frosted silver, mounted on a plinth of ebony, on which is inscribed the words, "Doncaster, 1844." This elaborate group has been executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street. It has been inspected by her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Prince Royal of Prussia, who have severally expressed their unqualified admiration of this beautiful work.

Our engravings illustrate the Great St. Leger Race; the busy scene in Doncaster, opposite the Mansion-house; and Tattersall's Race-Sale, opposite the Salutation.

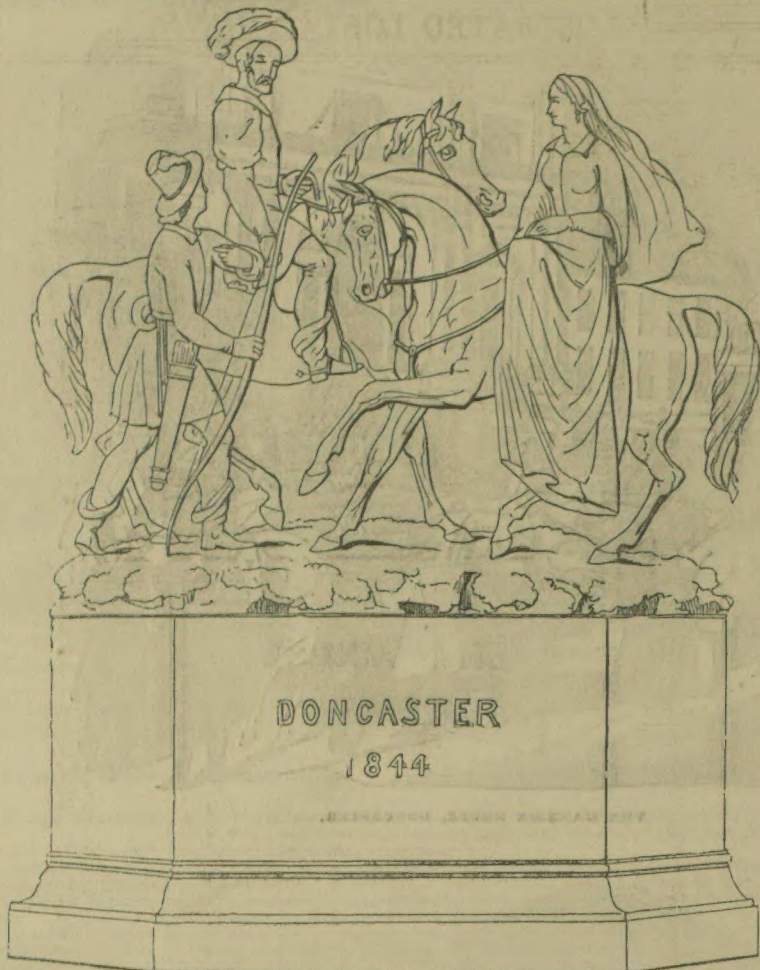
Next week we shall engrave the Winner of the St. Leger in the first style.

CRICKET.

KINGSTON V. DITTON.

The return match between two elevens selected from the eastern district of Surrey, was played at Kingston, on Tuesday, and was decided in favour of Ditton, who won by six wickets.

On Thursday an immense shoal of whales, amounting to upwards of 500, came in off the mouth of Sandvick, in the immediate vicinity of Sandsting-mene, Zetland. The herd was surrounded, and with some difficulty nearly all of them were captured. The carcasses were sold at an average of £2 6s. each.



THE DONCASTER CUP.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BASIL HALL.—In part of our impression last week, we announced the death of Capt. Basil Hall, which took place on Wednesday week, at Haslar Hospital, after a protracted illness, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Captain Basil Hall was not only distinguished in the service as an able, enterprising, and meritorious officer, who had the entire good of his profession at heart, and who lost no opportunity of forwarding its improvement in every way that his inquiring and discerning mind enabled him to do, but he was also known in the world of literature, of which he formed a distinguished ornament. In his early life, in the command of a small vessel, in an unknown sea, he rendered conspicuously interesting a dreary voyage to the north part of China, and the coast of Corea, by the publication of a lively, intelligent, and scientific account of a new people inhabiting the Loo Choo Islands.

Another naval officer, retired Commander Joseph Hellard, died at Portsmouth on Saturday. This gallant officer had been in the service nearly seventy years.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 17.—The Queen, 110, Captain Martin, went out of this harbour to Spithead, saluting the Admiral's flag, this morning. The Styx, steam surveying sloop, Captain Vidal, arrived here to-day from the westward. A large French steam-vessel of war, bringing despatches from the King of the French, also arrived at this port, and came into harbour to-day. The brig at this port are to be docked to have their copper cleaned, previously to proceeding on their trial cruise.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants—M. H. Rodney (1840), of the Queen, to the Cruiser; G. R. Preedy (1844) to the Queen. Assistant Surgeons—William B. Fegan (1840) to the Fearless steam frigate; G. Everett (acting) to the Osprey; Vans C. Clack, M.D. (acting) to the Daring; J. S. A. Brummer (acting) to the Flying Fish.

ATTEMPTED ASCENTS OF MONT BLANC.—MM. Bravais and Martins have been for some time engaged in attempts to ascend Mont Blanc, but without success. After spending the intervening time in collecting a series of meteorological and geological observations in the Alpine country which surrounds the mountain, the ascent was happily effected on the 29th ult. The travellers found their tent on the Grand Plateau uninjured, and formed the design of passing a night each on the summit of the mountain, while their companions (M. Leprieux being now added to the number) encamped in the tent. But the intense cold defeated this part of their project. The thermometer stood at 7.4-10 degrees below zero, in the shade, at a quarter past two o'clock in the day, and the ascent was most painful, notwithstanding the fineness of the weather. At a short distance from the summit they were assailed by a piercing wind, and the cold which it brought was so intense, that they describe their sensations on attaining the summit, when they had in some measure escaped its severity, as being that of men who had entered a well-warmed saloon.

MURDER OF THE CREW OF AN ENGLISH BRIG BY THE MOORS.—A letter from Falmouth, dated Sept. 15, says:—The Sam Slick, of London, arrived off here last night, and reported that Mr. William Vaughan, master of the British merchant brig, Courier, having touched at Bathurst, in the Gambia, on the 15th of June (whence she sailed on the 7th of August) had made a declaration to the authorities that nearly the whole of that vessel's crew, as well as the master and the captain, and some of the seamen of the barque Margaret, of London, had been captured by the Moors, at the island of Arguin, on the windward coast of Africa, where they had gone to procure gum. Seven men, including the chief mate of the Courier, had been killed, and the second mate, Mr. Daines, was badly wounded. He has come to England by the Sam Slick. The Africanus, of London, Captain Isomonger, lying off Portendic, trading for gum, having heard of the tragedy, had rescued the party by a ransom of £300, with great difficulty; and six of the men, including the captain of the Margaret, arrived at Bathurst on the 6th of August. Three men yet remained at Arguin, being unable to undertake the journey to Portendic. The captain and boat's crew of the Margaret were detained at Arguin, in captivity, more than three months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Last Six Nights of the Wonders of Mr. CARTER, the American Lion King, with his Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c., previous to his departure for Paris.—MONDAY, SEPT. 23, and during the Week, at Seven o'clock, THE LION OF THE DESERT, or the French in Morocco; SCENES OF THE CIRCLE; concluding with, 104th Time, THE CHINESE WAR. WEDNESDAY NEXT, Grand Spectacle; Extraordinary, and First and Only Apparatus of Mr. W. Blanchard, Mr. Cony, Mr. W. Smith, together with Mr. Cony's wonderful trained dog Hector, in THE FOREST OF BONDY; Splendid FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP; FRENCH IN MOROCCO; and the GREAT STEEPLE CHASE, on the Stage and in the Circle.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.—Box-office Open from Eleven till Five.

TO THE LADIES.—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of her Majesty and the illustrious Wellington.—The Queen and Prince Albert are supposed to be offering to the hero the honours he so well deserves, surrounded by sovereigns in amity with England, supported by the great characters of the day, in splendid costumes, consisting of eighteen figures.—This exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects, that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been collected together.—Times. Admittance, 1s.; Napoleon Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Concert at Eight.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—First Exhibition of the PROTEOSCOPE, an Optical Instrument, unlimited in its appliances to Nature and Art. Collins's ODE TO THE PASSIONS, accompanied by Vocal and Instrumental Music, will be illustrated by the Proteoscope, on Monday the 23rd of September, at a quarter to 5 o'clock, and in the Evening at a quarter to 10 o'clock, and so continue Daily. LONGBOTTOM'S PHYSIOSCOPE AND OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE. DIVING-BELL AND DIVER, with Experiments. DISOLVING VIEWS, &c., &c. Among the Works of Art are various interesting Novelties recently deposited. THE POPULAR LECTURES delivered daily by Dr. RYAN and Professor BACHOFFNER, abound in interesting Experiments. The Subject of each Lecture, and the time at which it is delivered, is suspended in the Hall of Manufactures. Dr. RYAN also Lectures on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and Professor BACHOFFNER on the alternate Evenings. Dr. RYAN's present subject is POISONS and their ANTIDOTES. The Music to "The Passions" is Composed and Conducted by T. WALLIS, Mus. Doc.—Open from 11 to half-past 5, and from 7 to half-past 10. Admittance, 1s. School 1s. half price.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—IOWAY INDIAN ENCAMPMENT.—THIS DAY, and each day of next Week, from Three to Six, P.M., the FOURTEEN IOWAY INDIANS, ENCAMPED in four wigwags brought from their own country, give their Dances, Ball Plays, Archery, and Riding on Horseback, with shield and lance, &c.—Doors open at Half-past Two. Admittance, 1s. Children and Schools, 6d. The Indian Exhibition closes each day at 6.

CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK-CORNER.—Open daily from Ten till Six, and from Seven till Ten.—This unique collection has been honoured by the flattering approval of all classes in England and the United States. The Saloon, 340 feet in length, is crowded with interesting novelties from China, and at this moment the greatest attraction to be found in the metropolis. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's band will be in attendance on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, on which nights the Porcelain Parades will be brilliantly illuminated. Admittance One Shilling. Full descriptive Catalogues obtained in the Saloon, and a new edition, the one hundred and fortieth thousand, is now in course of preparation. Omnibuses run from all parts of London to the Chinese Collection until the close of the evening's entertainment.

VAUXHALL in the OLDEN TIME.—GALA NIGHTS! A party of Noblemen and Gentlemen, ere this once splendid property is razed to the ground, have determined on a subscription for a series of SIX splendid GALA NIGHTS, in the style in which the "Royal Property" was conducted in the olden time; the first grand entertainment to take place on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Sept. 23, when the efforts of all the former celebrated artists at Vauxhall will be united to render the Fête attractive in every department—illuminations, musical pyrotechnics and refreshment. The distinguished Patrons of these Galas, in order to render the nocturnal fete within the means of all classes, have decided that the admittance shall be ONE SHILLING only.—Full particulars will be announced in the bills and advertisements of the day. The Gardens still continue open daily, from 3 to 6, for the Exhibition of the Ioway Indians.

MR. GEORGE YATES will commence again the 1st of OCTOBER his LECTURES and INSTRUCTION in PERSONAL DEPORTMENT. Schools and Families attended, and the present mode of Dancing may be included. Address, St. Peter's, Hammersmith; or at Mr. GREEN'S, 23, Soho-square.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4s. 6d. Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.—MR. THOMAS'S "UCERDANEUM," for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. THOMAS'S "UCERDANEUM" themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed.—Prepared only by MR. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Price 4s. 6d., and can be sent by post. MR. THOMAS continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of Self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home from Eleven till Four.

PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS—IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.—A considerable saving can be effected in the purchase of Furnishing Ironmongery, by visiting the PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, where may be inspected the most extensive STOCK OF IRON-MONGERY GOODS in the Kingdom, consisting of kitchen cooking utensils, German silver wares, drawing-room stoves, shower and vapour baths, ornamental iron work, garden implements, japanned water cans and toilet pails, best Sheffield plate, kitchen ranges, fenders and fire irons, tea trays, ornamental wire work, flower stands, table cutlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, will fully convince purchasers at this establishment of the great advantage resulting from Cash payments, as the Proprietors warrant every article of the best manufacture.—58, Baker-street, Portman-square.—A liberal allowance to merchants and captains.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, SUDBROOK PARK, NEAR RICHMOND. **HYDROPATHY.**—The British Public are informed that the above Institution has been completed under the immediate direction of Dr. WEISS, in order to convince the public mind that drugs, so highly injurious to the human system, may be altogether dispensed with in the cure of disease. Dr. Weiss (formerly the associate of Vincent Presbiter) is well known throughout Europe for the wonderful Cures he has for many years past effected by the Water Treatment. The beautiful domain, Sudbrook Park, for centuries the residence of the Dukes of Argyll, forming part of Richmond Park, Surrey, has been taken of the Crown, and converted into an Establishment of the first order, which is now in full operation. The Terms vary from Three Guineas and upwards, according to the apartments. This sum includes board, lodging, and professional attendance. Dr. Weiss may be consulted daily at Sudbrook Park (Fridays excepted), when he attends at 28 Sackville-street, Piccadilly, from Eleven till Four.

GOOD FURNITURE AT MODERATE PRICES.—THOMAS FOX, 93, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, respectfully invites the public to inspect the Stock of CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE and BEDDING, at his Establishment, consisting of every requisite for the Mansion or Cottage, of a quality, fashion, material, and workmanship, not to be surpassed, and offered at prices scarcely exceeding those commonly charged for showy but unsubstantial furniture. Also, a most complete and beautiful collection of Chimney, Pier, and Console GLASSES; Decorative Painting and Paper-hanging; and other Ornamental Embellishments, at the most Moderate and Reasonable Prices. Parties requiring really good articles, will find at Thomas Fox's, a Stock so extensive and various, as to afford every facility for advantageous selection, at prices as low as are possibly compatible with first-rate quality.—93, Bishopsgate-street within.

BY AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT. **THE HEPTAPREMION FINE-ART LOTTERY.**—THE SALE OF TICKETS for Mrs. PARKES'S GREAT DRAWING for WORKS of ART will CLOSE on the 28th instant, as the Drawing must take place on the 30th of September, that being the latest day the Act allows. Parliament and the Sovereign having given special permission for the completion of this, the last Fine-Art Lottery, the patrons of art and the public who may wish to subscribe, are requested to apply immediately for shares, as the number is limited to 14,000, and will not, under any circumstances, be enlarged. Only a small portion of the Tickets remain unsold. In order to accommodate her large number of subscribers, Mrs. Parkes has engaged the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, for the drawing on the 30th inst. Value of the Prizes, £42,000. TICKETS, ONE GUINEA each, entitling the subscriber to an engraving of the value. Apply for Tickets at the Bowyer Gallery, 22, Golden-square, where the Prizes are Exhibited free; or at Mrs. Parkes's City Depot, 104, Leadenhall-street.

REACTION IN THE IRISH LINEN TRADE. **TO FAMILIES, HOTEL KEEPERS, &c.—BAILEY and CO** respectfully solicit the attention of Families, &c., to a Manufacturer's Stock of IRISH LINENS, called the Golden Flax, which has been sold to the public many years, and can be recommended; none better made. Prices, 9d., 11d.; beautifully fine at 1s. 5d., by the piece. Also, A large lot of rich Camelion-shot SILKS, at 2s. 6d. per yard. 1250 rich worked Applique Collars, new styles, at 1s. 5d. each. An elegant stock of Crêpe de Polka Dresses, 16s. 6d., quite a new fabric. The Bleu Napoleon Cashmere Dresses, quite new. Printed Cambrics in all the new patterns, at 3s. 11d. We have received from Messrs. Paturle Lupin and Co., the eminent manufacturers of French Merino, every shade of colour, at 3s. 11d. per yard. Albion House, 77, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

THE GO-A-HEAD JOURNAL. FOR RAILROADS AND STEAM-BOATS. Published every Month, price Two-pence; with Forty Engravings. The second Number will be ready on Saturday next. OFFICE OF THE "GO-A-HEAD," 17, WARWICK LANE, PATERNOSTER-ROW, LONDON.

SECOND EDITION.—FORTIETH THOUSAND.—The immense applause bestowed on the First Number of the "GO-A-HEAD," and the promise of universal support received, have encouraged the Proprietors to expend a large sum in preparing and improving future numbers of the work. In No. II. to be published October 1st, 1844, will be found the most Useful Time Tables of the various Railroads, besides other additions of an important character. Twelve months' subscription to this beautiful work is only Two Shillings. The "GO-A-HEAD" is the cheapest work of the present day. Order the "GO-A-HEAD JOURNAL" of any Bookseller, it will be sent with the Magazine Parcels every month.—17, Warwick Lane, Sept. 17, 1844.

Complete in one Vol., handsomely bound in cloth, gilt, price 13s. **SYLVESTER SOUND, THE SOMNAMBULIST.** A Humorous Companion to "Valentine Vox" By H. COCKTON, ESQ. With Forty-six Illustrations by ORSWORTH, and a Fine Steel Engraving of the Author. London: W. M. CLARKE, 17, Warwick-lane.

On Saturday next will be published, price One Shilling, the first number of **THE LOVE MATCH.** Wherein will be minutely portrayed the lives, the loves, and the languishings of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Todd. "The Love Match," which will be of a profoundly humorous character, will be completed in twelve monthly parts.—Orders will be received by every bookseller in the kingdom.—Country booksellers, with good reference, will be most liberally treated with, and Prospectuses will be sent on application, with their own names and addresses attached.—London: W. M. CLARKE, 17, Warwick-lane.

THE INNISKELLING POLKA FOR THE PIANO-FORTE.—Just Published, Price 2s., as performed by the Bands of the Coldstream Guards and Eniskellen Dragoons.—May be had at Mc CARROLL'S Music Library, 171, North-street, Brighton, and all respectable Music-sellers.

WHAT TO LIVE, AND AVOID.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d., the Nervous and Dyspeptic. By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S. SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

TO READING AND BOOK SOCIETIES. Now Ready, Gratis and Post free, **HINTS for the FORMATION of READING SOCIETIES.** Also, THE TERMS of SUBSCRIPTION to the BRITISH and FOREIGN LIBRARY, Conduit-street, Hanover-square. Families in town or country are supplied with all the new and standard works for perusal in any quantity. Apply to Saunders and O'Leary, Publishers, Conduit-street.

THE LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION, for OCTOBER, price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 6d., contains a superb Plate, engravings, all the Paris Fashion, and an immense variety of ENTIRELY NEW WINTER COSTUMES, which can not appear in any other work; 4 Plates, 70 Figures, 100 NEW PATTERNS of Walking and Children's Dresses, Bonnets, Cloaks, &c., with Descriptions; Tales, Poetry, and Part I. of a Romance—"Leonora the Unfortunate; or, The Bridal and the Murder;" for 1s. G. BRASSER, Holywell-street, Strand.

INDIAN MELODIES.—Now published, Nos. 1 to 12, Original Hindostanee Airs, with Poetry by W. Reader, jun., and arranged by C. E. Horn. (The subject of Mr. Horn's interesting Lectures at the Polytechnic Institution), including four Harmonised Airs. In the press, CANADIAN AIRS, collected by Lieutenant Back during the Arctic Expedition. Arranged by E. Knight, jun., to Poetry by G. Soane. J. GREEN, 35, Soho-square, publisher of all Logie's works.

NEW BOOKS SENT for PERUSAL, by Railroad and Steam-vessels, to all parts of the Coast and Kingdom, from BULL'S ENGLISH and FOREIGN PUBLIC LIBRARY, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London. Terms, Gratis and Post-free, on application. An unlimited supply of New Books is furnished to the Library, which, as soon as the first demand has subsided, may be purchased by the Subscribers, if desired, at half-price. The DUPLICATE CATALOGUE of such works at present on sale is now ready, and may be had, Gratis and Post-free, on application.

RHEUMATIC PAINS, WEAKNESS in the LIMBS, JOINTS, &c.—The afflicted with such should read MR. CABBURN'S PAMPHLET, which will be sent to any part of the Kingdom (gratis) upon a paid letter, enclosing two post stamps, being addressed to Mr. Cabburn's Dispensary, King's Cross, London, wherein proofs are adduced that for a few shillings, or even penny, in some cases, alleviation from pain may be quickly effected, and, in a short period, a perfect restoration. Persons about to take the benefit of change, as to air, &c., should read this Pamphlet, it being the third edition of 100,000.

Mitchell's Illustrated and Improved Work on the Ball Room.—Now ready, price 1s. **POLKA LESSON BOOK, or Ball-room Guide.**—In addition to a complete Cours de Polka, with beautiful representations and correct instructions how to execute the various figures, so that a lady or gentleman may readily become a proficient, this work forms a perfect compendium of the etiquette of dancing with the figures of all the Quadrilles, Galoppades, Mazourkas, Polonaises, Polkas, and all those dances more particularly adopted at Court. May be had, by order of any bookseller, or of the publisher, C. MITCHELL, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street; who will send the work (post-free) on receipt of 1s., or postage stamps of equal value.

Price 1s. 6d., neatly bound. New edition, now ready, **PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S POCKET GUIDE.** By PROFESSOR WALLACE.—"In no department of science or literature, have we met a more truly useful manual than this tiny volume. Though scarcely so large as an ordinary pocket book, it contains a lucid exposition of the theory of mechanical powers as applied to the chief Prime Movers, human, animal, water, and steam forces; an examination of the limits within which the materials used in mechanical contrivances are manageable in point of weight, and safe in point of strength; and a series of the tables most useful to practical engineers. The chapter on water-power is particularly valuable."—Athenaeum. Glasgow: Published by W. R. M'PHER, N. H. CATTER, Chapside, London; and may be had, by order, of all Booksellers.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—The largest circulation of any Class Paper, is that of THE APPRENTICE and TRADES WEEKLY REGISTER. Edited by the Artizan Club, which is read by all classes of society, from the Farmer to the Mechanic, Architects, Builders, Engineers, Decorators, and Men of Vastus, Manufacturers, and Drapers' Assistants, Professional Students, Officers in the Army and Navy, Directors of Steam Companies, Amateurs in Science, Families, and Females, are the chief patrons of THE APPRENTICE. It is also applied to all the Mechanics' Institutions in the kingdom, and the Queen, Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Robert Peel, the Lords of the Admiralty, and leading Nobility and Gentry, are regular subscribers to the Artizan Works.—Office, 7, Wellington-street, North.

BY COMMAND. **UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.**

THE SPORTING REVIEW for SEPTEMBER, 1844, is beautifully embellished with TWO SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS, viz., "SEPTEMBER," Engraved by E. Hacker, from a Painting by J. Batesman, and "CHECK BY JOWL," Engraved by H. Beckwith, from an original Painting.

CONTENTS. Goodwood Races. By Craven. The Life of a Jockey. By Lord William Lennox. The Carp. By Charles Willowdale and his friend Harry Harley. Rail v. Road; or, Ancient and Modern Travel. By Whistaway. Sporting Excursions. By Toho. My Uncle's Advice on Sporting Matters. By Action. On Training the Race-horse. By Cotherstone. Cowes Regatta. By Craven. London: Sporting Review Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand. May be had of all Booksellers.

THE NEW MONTHLY BELLE ASSEMBLEE, for SEPTEMBER, a Fashionable and Literary Magazine, under the immediate Patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, is beautifully illustrated with highly-finished Portraits of the Nobility, and contains an exquisite Engraving of LORD BYRON'S ADAH, and TWO COLOURED PLATES OF THE FASHIONS, finished in the First Style, as they arrive from Paris.

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DOMESTIC ACCIDENTS, arising from Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, &c. &c. are immediately cured by this extraordinary remedy, which no family should be without. Prospective cures of Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Dissected Joints, Spinal and Glandular Affections, Lumbago, Scrofulous Ulcers, &c. &c., all testified by the highest medical authorities, will be sent to any address, on receipt of two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—Messrs. JONES and Co. having been appointed as the sole mercantile Agents for this remedy by the only manufacturer, an eminent chemist and practitioner, residing on the Continent, they beg to state that every bottle sent from their establishment will be contained in a wrapper, bearing a fac-simile of their signature, and that the outside wrapper will be further protected by the stamp and address, "JONES and Co., 201, Strand, London."

Wholesale Agents: BARCLAY and SONS, Farringdon-street; E. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; SUTTON and CO., Bow Churchyard. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

INCOME WITHOUT RISK.—The LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY, Established November 5, 1813, at 23, Ludgate-hill, are now filling up their list of Agents; and persons desirous of such an appointment, by which many have derived considerable incomes, without risk, during the last twenty-six years, are requested to apply to the Company, at their Warehouses, 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.

LESSONS IN MILINERY AND DRESSMAKING.—Mrs. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dressmaking in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils. Apprentices and Improvers wanted.

CORRESPONDENT WANTED.—An active, intelligent YOUNG MAN, of good address, to furnish the weekly correspondence of a given district, for a Liberal Provincial Journal. A little knowledge of Reporting will be a recommendation. None need apply unless their character for Sobriety and Steadiness can be fully borne out. Address, stating terms, age, and late employment, to J. S. D., at Messrs. Newton and Co.'s, Newspaper Agents, Warwick-square, London.

UMBRELLAS.—Silk Umbrellas, from 6s. each; Ladies' best silk ditto, 12s. to 16s.; Gentlemen's ditto, ditto, 12s. to 26s.; German steel rib large size silk ditto, 12s.; best ditto, with ivory handles, 16s. to 20s.; gingham umbrellas, from 2s. 6d. The Trade and Country Dealers supplied with Silks, Gingham, and all kind of Materials. Oil Silk, &c.—E. ALLEN, 193, OXFORD-STREET, Two doors West of Orchard-street, and 11, BURLINGTON ARCADE—All Letters punctually attended to. Any article exchanged, if not approved of.

NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOPPERS.—This important Invention, a Substitute for Corks and Bungas, has, by new and great improvements, become a pure, imperishable, and perfect means of preserving, for any length of time, Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. They are cheap, and easily applied, and the appearance which they now have of fine Cork has removed the prejudice against their former dark colour. Also, DECATER STOPPERS, to keep Wine which is in daily use in perfect condition.—C. MACINTOSH and Co., 19, Walbrook, London; and 29, York-street Manchester.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The WARWICK and LAMINGTON UNION RAILWAY will be OPENED at the Coventry Station, where it joins the London and Birmingham Railway, on MONDAY, the 2nd December next. Particulars of the Trains and Fares will be given previous to opening.

By Order, R. CREED, Secretary to the London and Birmingham Railway.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This well-known and highly-appreciated appendage of the British toilet has for nearly a century past maintained unrivalled reputation as a perfect remedy for all impurities of the Skin, together with the valuable properties of a Preserver and Sustainer of the Complexion of the most congenial nature, removing every trace of Sallowness and Discoloration, and promoting the Transparency and Brightness of the Skin which constitute the peculiar graces of a fine complexion.—"ROBT. SHAW, London" is in white letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is genuine. Price, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters, from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the last nineteen years, have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. old or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

OLD WORN-OUT PLATED ARTICLES, instantly REPLATED with a coating of pure silver, by the POTANIAN LIQUID SILVER, 1s. per bottle, or four in one, 3s. This pure liquid silver is entirely free from any admixture of grosser metals; it restores the beauty of articles utterly useless, and renders that beauty perennial. In application it is so simple that it may be applied by a child.—SMITH and Co., sole proprietors, opposite Norfolk-street, Strand. Sold also by Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard. Ask for the "Potanian Liquid Silver." Other preparations are often injurious—always ineffective.

GLASS CHANDELIERS FOR DRAWING ROOMS.—APLEY PELLATT, (late Pellatt and Green.) Falcon Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars, has recently constructed a NEW CHANDELIER (Registered), which surpasses in brilliant and refractive effects all former efforts, to which he invites inspection. Renaissance and other glass chandeliers as usual at low prices, which, when lighted, have a far more resplendent effect than built. Table cut and engraved glass. The manufacturing and steam-cutting works may be seen any Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday. Merchants' orders and outfits for glass or china on the very lowest terms. No connection with any house in the city. Glass Milk Pans, patronised by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and Condensing Propagating Glasses.

CAUTION TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—The person now in custody on a charge of robbery has never been in any way connected with me. I have never authorised the above or any other party to work, make out bills, and receive money in my name. My connection is of above 150 years standing, with unimpaired credit and success; and I still with confidence solicit the continued patronage of those who may require assistance in the DESTRUCTION of BUGS, and can assure them that whether in Rooms, Bedsteads, &c. I can thoroughly extirpate them in a few hours, without fumigation, damage, unpleasant odour, or removal; but should a complaint arise from any unforeseen cause during the same season, it will be remedied without additional charge, coach fare for country work excepted. Direct to C. TIFPIN, Pounce Extirpator to the Royal Family, 17, Somers-place New-road, St. Pancras—Sept. 14, 1844.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Clasps, or Wires; Loose Teeth Fastened; and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marmaratum.—MONS. LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmaratum, applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether arising from age, neglect, or use of calomel, or disease of the Gums. Incurable Artificial or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following charges:—A single tooth, 10s.; a set, £5 5s. Arranged on the most approved principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six. N.B.—Removed from 60, Newman-street, to 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

COX'S PATENT SPARKLING GELATINE, FOR MAKING JELLIES, BLANCHMANGE, &c.—stronger than Isinglass, at one-third the price, is particularly economical and convenient for the use of Families. Hotel keepers, Invalids, and others, and a profitable article for Exportation. Sold in packets only by the principal Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen in the United Kingdom, at 9d., 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s., and 7s.—each packet bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr. URE's Testimonial:—"London, 9th February, 1844.—I have much pleasure in certifying that the Patent Sparkling Gelatine of Messrs. J. and G. Cox is prepared by an excellent process, which, while it preserves entire all the virtues of this alimentary substance, renders it equally pure and beautiful. Examined by chemical tests, it is found perfectly free from acid, and fully stronger than the best Isinglass in the London market, and affords a Jelly (in a few minutes) equal in all respects to the richest and more crystalline than that prepared from Calves' Feet." Agent in London, Mr. HENRY WATSON, No. 11, Old Fish-street, City.—Patent Gelatine Works, Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh.

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CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, which is affixed on each Box. * * * All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive even in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "Genuine" Macassar Oil, whereas the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and SON, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component parts—thus proving the imposition of all other articles bearing the title of "Macassar Oil." The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle. * * * All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!

TORIAL CARPET TRADE.—ROYAL PATENT VICTORIA CARPETING.—This carpeting having now most successfully stood the test of competition with other descriptions of carpeting, THE PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, who are the Sole Manufacturers, in London, the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that their pattern for the present season, is entirely new and elegant designs by the first artists of the day, are now out, and may be had at all the principal Carpet Warehouses in London, and nearly every town of the United Kingdom. Economy being now the order of the day with all classes, the public have the opportunity of purchasing an article which, in strength and durability, is superior to Kidderminster and Brussels, and at less than half the price. From the ingenious mode of manufacture it is also quite impervious to dust, an advantage not possessed by any other description of carpeting. The public are cautioned against parties at the present time selling a stout printed druggist, and calling it the Victoria Felt Carpeting, the colour and quality of which will not bear comparison; the druggist being aware, the Patent neither works nor spun, but felted, and as much superior to druggists as Turkey are to Kidderminster. The Company have also a large assortment of Table Covers and Window Curtains, embossed and printed in the most elegant and rich designs and in all sizes. Tablins, Waistcoats, and various other goods of their Patent Manufacture.—Manufacturers, Elmwood Mills, Leeds, and Borough-road, London. Wholesale Warehouse, 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside.

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DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at all hours to ladies and gentlemen wishing privacy and expedition. An evening academy on Mondays and Fridays. A juvenile academy on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Lessons in the Polka and Valse a Deux Temps every day. Terms may be had on application as above. The rooms may be engaged by private parties.

STOOPING OF THE SHOULDERS AND CONTRACTION OF THE CHEST are entirely prevented and effectually removed in Youth and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or inwardly, without bands beneath the arms, uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise. Sent per post by Mr. A. BINYON, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London, or full particulars, on receiving a postage stamp.

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IMPROVED CAMPHINE LAMPS; also ENGLISH'S PATENT CAMPHINE.—Public attention is respectfully solicited to E. LEWIS'S OIL AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 42, High-street, Marylebone, where may be obtained the new Lamps with every recent improvement, by which they are rendered perfect and superior to anything before seen. A trial allowed before purchasing. Lewis's Patent Wax Candles, 1 lb. per lb.; Price of Composition, 10s. 6d. per lb.; Kempton's Moulds, 8d. per lb. These Candles are warranted to burn without snuffing.

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STRONG UNSWEETENED GIN, as from the Still.—Gentlemen who choose to mix for themselves, or to whom any diluted beverage is objectionable, will gladly adopt this genuine description of BRITISH GENEVA, and dispense with the "making-up" usually resorted to by the Trade. We deliver large or small quantities at the rate of 12s. per Imperial gallon. The Liqueur Geneva on similar terms. London Cream Gin only 10s. 6d. Connoisseurs of Scotch or Irish plain Spirit may be respectively accommodated with the real Glenlivet, or the Lord Lieutenant's ("L. L.") Whisky, precisely as imported, at 20s. per Imperial gallon. Orders, by post, will claim instant attention.—HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn-bars.

SCHOLASTIC PARTNERSHIP.—The Principal of a first-rate PREPARATORY SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, a few miles from Town, established many years, and in a most salubrious situation, is desirous of meeting with a Lady thoroughly competent to relieve her from the School Room duties. She must have a fair knowledge of the Latin Grammar. The net profits are considerable—the only reason being the state of health of the Principal. To a Lady accustomed to Tuition, and in every respect fully qualified, very liberal terms will be offered, even if a Partnership could not be arranged.—Address, A. C. M., care of Messrs. Hatchard's, Piccadilly, or Mr. Bulgin, 221, Regent-street.

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METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth and cleaning them in the most effectual and economical manner, and is famous for the hair not coming loose, &c. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristle, which does not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties, profits, and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge.—Only at METCALFE'S sole establishment, 130, B. Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.—Caution: Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

MOURNING.—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families requiring mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be procured from this establishment at a moment's notice. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note particularizing the mourning required, will insure immediate attention either in town or country. Ladies requiring Silks or Velvets for Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks and Velvets introduced at 8s., which will be found to be only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or even sea-water. Black and Grey and Fancy Mourning Silks, Cashmires, Plads and Merinos of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty for mourning, in millinery, flowers, Tulle and Net Sleeves, Collars, Berthes, Head-dresses, trimmings, &c. &c. W. C. JAY and Co.

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Frock do. do.	1 4 0	Frock Coats	1 15 0
		Do. do. best manufactured	3 3 0

MOURNING to any extent, at Five Minutes' notice.

Important.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen. E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the unscrupulous-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connection with any other house; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should (to prevent disappointments, &c.) call at, or send to, 154, Minories; or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B.—No business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset, until sunset on Saturday, when it is resumed until twelve o'clock.

NEW MUSIC.

No. 1. HAMILTON'S Catechism of the Rudiments of Harmony and Thorough Bass. No. 2. Hamilton's Catechism of Counterpoint, Melody, and Composition, &c. No. 3. Hamilton's Catechism of Double Counterpoint and Fugue, &c. No. 4. Hamilton's Catechism on the Art of Writing for an Orchestra, and on playing from a Score. No. 5. Hamilton's Catechism on Musical Ideas. No. 6. Hamilton's Dictionary of 2000 Musical Terms, &c. No. 7. Hamilton's Key to Catechism of Harmony and Thorough Bass. R. COCKS and Co.

This collection is an extremely interesting and ingenious series of opuscula on the art of music—but we think a little too much on the subject has been said. The ancient system of thorough bass, from old Miller to more senile Crotch has been followed, and greater attention paid to figured combinations than to radical elements. Still these books are the work of a contemplative mind, and if we could but make the author believe in a more simple system of harmony, we should like him the better. We are tired of such terms as the chord of the superfluous sixth, Italian sixth, German sixth, French sixth, &c. No. 4 is a most useful work to the young composer or orchestral writer. The Dictionary of terms is extremely comprehensive and explanatory. Altogether each particular volume reflects the highest credit upon the genius and learned industry of the author.

BEETHOVEN'S MOUNT OF OLIVES. Edited by Sir H. R. BISHOP. D'Almaine and Co.

Sir George Smart was the first to present us with an English version of this grand, but little understood, composition, which, with the exception of the last chorus, has never "taken" very well with the dilettanti of this country. It is, nevertheless, a noble inspiration, and, not to make invidious comparisons, has been rendered ample justice by Sir Henry in the present edition. The wild fugue, "But, ah! the wretch," is beautifully condensed in the pianoforte part; and the massive finale also effectively and clearly set forth. We do not see any necessity in these days of retaining the C tenor and tenor clefs—it deprives a great portion of the public of the power of joining in the concerted pieces.

Au reste, this is a splendid edition, and will conduce much to a greater popularity than this great work has hitherto enjoyed. The portrait of the reckless composer is very well executed: it breathes forth all that thoughtful energy which characterises the works of the great musician of Bonn. The biographical sketch and notices by Mr. Hamilton are full of interest to every body who respects the memory of that truly great man, **LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN**.

A NEW COMET.

The following announcement from Sir James South, introduced the "mysterious visitor" to the public, and at once excited great curiosity for further information:—

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—By a letter which I received from my friend Professor Schumacher, on Friday last, I was informed that a comet had been discovered on the 6th instant, by Mr. Melhop, of Hamburg.

Owing to unfavourable weather, I have not been able to see it till this evening, when the clouds having cleared off for a few minutes, I found it with an ordinary night-glass without difficulty, and got an observation of it with my five-foot equatorial, by which its approximate place was, at fifty-two minutes past ten o'clock last (Sunday) night—right ascension, about 0 hours, 44 minutes, and 9 seconds; and its southern declination about 12 degrees and 56 minutes.

By the following positions of it, there will be no difficulty in finding it on any clear night during the present week:—

Hour.	Deg.	Comet's Bearing.	Hour.	Deg.	Comet's Bearing.
Monday 9	7	S.E. b E.	Thursday 9	8	S.E. b E.
10	14	S.E.	10	16	S.E.
11	20	S.E. b S.	11	21	S.E. b S.
12	24	S. b E.	12	25	S.S.E.
1	25	S.	1	27	S.
2	24	S.S.W.	2	26	S. b W.
3	21	S.W. b S.	3	22	S.W. b S.
4	15	S.W.	4	16	S.W.

Yours, &c.,

J. SOUTH.

Observatory, Kensington, Monday, Sept. 16, two o'clock, a.m.

We lost no time in endeavouring to procure for our readers a correct drawing of its appearance, but owing to the continuance of cloudy and hazy weather, we were not able till late on Thursday night to get a view of sufficient clearness for the purpose. At that time, favoured by the assistance of Sir James South, and the use of his powerful instruments, we succeeded in getting the sight from which the accompanying cut has been made. The comet appeared to be composed of a brilliant well defined nucleus, four or five seconds diameter, and a broad luminous tail of about two degrees in length.

THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

On Monday week the first annual meeting of this Association was commenced at Canterbury. Long before the hour appointed, the Guildhall was crowded with antiquaries, and scientific and literary men of eminence from all parts of the kingdom; whilst the approaches to the Guildhall were crowded by persons anxious to get a glimpse of the celebrated men who were expected to be present.

In the meeting we noticed Lord Albert Conyngham, President of the Association; Viscount Strangford; Sir William Betham, Ulster King at Arms; Sir R. Westmacott, the Venerable Archdeacon Burney; Doctors Buckland, Spry, Pettigrew, and Russell; the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, the Rev. W. Chesbire, John Britton, Esq., F.S.A., Alfred Conyngham, Esq., George Godwin, jun., Esq., F.R.S., Edward Solly, Esq., F.R.S., C. R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A., I. Wright, Esq., corresponding member of the Institute of France, and many other eminent gentlemen; there were also present a great number of elegantly-dressed ladies.

Precisely at half-past three o'clock Lord A. Conyngham, the President of the Society, took the chair, and addressed the meeting. Mr. C. R. Smith, one of the secretaries, then submitted the business of the week, and also read a paper detailing the proceedings of the society since its commencement. They had exerted themselves with success to prevent the spoliation of the few remains of the monuments of former ages, sacred as the repositories of the dust of our forefathers. In 1833, a committee had been instituted in France for Archeological research, under the superintendence of the Minister of Public Instruction, which had rendered most efficient service. The clergy had also used their utmost power to forward inquiries. A series of questions had been printed, and 30,000 copies thereof circulated, by means of which a vast amount of information had been collected. Ample funds had been afforded by the Government, and the happiest results had followed their exertions. After advising as to the future course of the Society, the paper expressed a hope that the Government of this country would be induced to imitate the example set by that of France, and devote an ample fund to accomplish a purpose so truly English.

A very learned and interesting paper was then read by Sir William Betham, on "the origin of Idolatry," after which, the meeting separated.

At eight o'clock in the evening, we found the hall again filled. The Rev. J. B. Deane read an interesting paper on "Barrows in General," the object of which was to show the habits of our ancestors previous to the Christian era, and their likeness to the customs of other tribes in the burial of the dead. It was regretted that the ancient inhabitants of Britain had left behind them so few records of a public character; but, strange as it appears, the outline of their private character might be traced in these barrows.

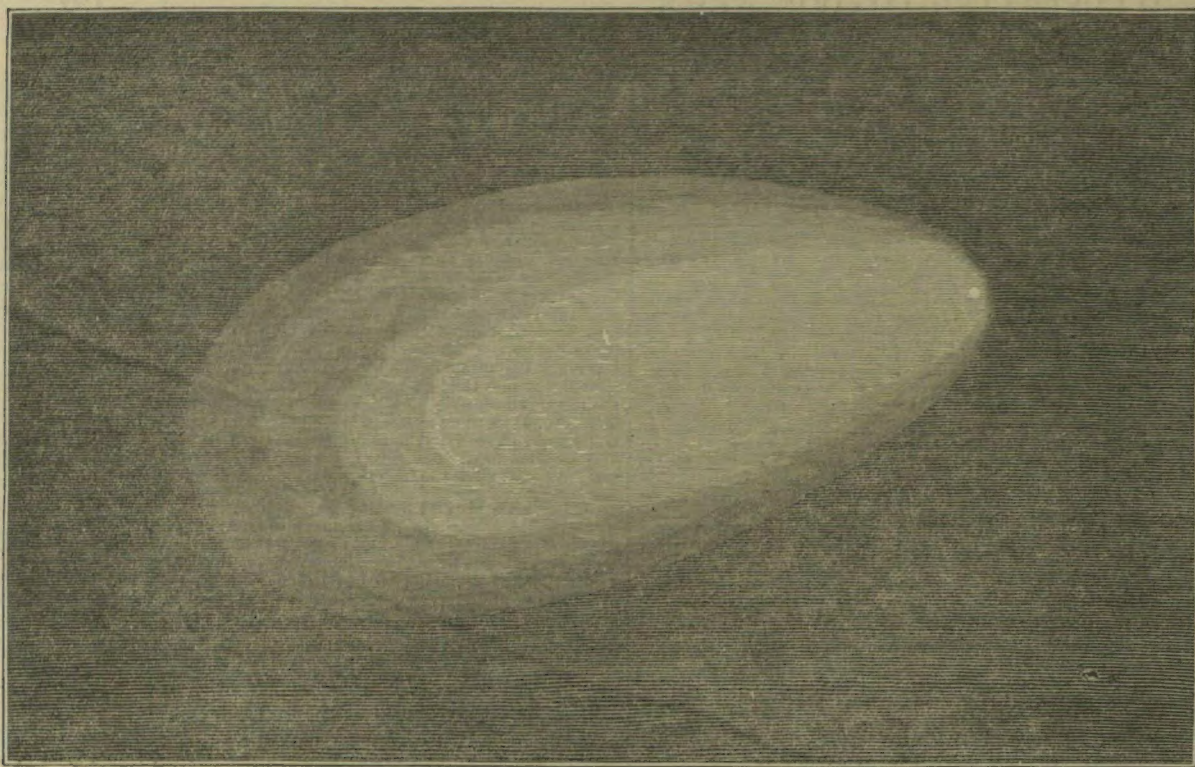
A shorter paper, on the opening of barrows at Bexwell, in Derbyshire, by Mr. Bateman, was read by Mr. Smith, and apparently much approved of.

Lord A. Conyngham having invited the company to Barnes's Rooms, to inspect some curious ornaments, the meeting retired, and a brilliant conversation closed the business of the day.

SECOND DAY.

This morning about one hundred gentlemen, accompanied by several ladies, left Canterbury to be present at the opening of some tumuli on Breach Downs; where is a group of about twenty tumuli.

Precisely at ten o'clock the exploring party arrived: several of the barrows had been bared for the inspection of the Society. These barrows were examined, and several articles were found in them.



THE NEW COMET DISCOVERED ON SUNDAY LAST—See page 191.

The Ven. Charles Parr Burney, F.R.S., F.S.A., Archdeacon of St. Albans, president of the section, took the chair, and addressed the meeting in advocacy of the interesting character of the remains of the Medieval Age (from the Conversion of the Saxons to the time of Henry VIII.)

The first paper was one by W. Hatcher, Esq., of Salisbury: the subject an illustrated model of Old Sarum. The model was beautifully executed on the scale of two chains to the inch, and represented Sarum a fortified town in the time of the ancient Britons.

Dr. Spry then laid before the section a pencil drawing of a presumed fresco painting in Lenham Church. This was found during some repairs which were done to the church. The subject was allegorical, and represented an angel weighing two souls (a good and a bad one), and the sinner seeking forgiveness of the Virgin Mary, and the whole was highly emblematical of the covenant of mercy displayed in the New Testament. In the course of his remarks the Doctor vindicated the clergy from the charge which was frequently made against them of keeping back the truths of the Bible from the masses of the people. The charge was not correct. The price was the prohibition.

A desultory conversation followed, in the course of which some severe remarks were made upon the spoliation now going on in many ecclesiastical edifices, chiefly through the ignorance and caprice of churchwardens, to whom their care was too often entrusted.

A paper was then read by Mr. Woollaston, on the frescoes in East Wickham Church, drawings of which he obtained, after much difficulty and opposition on the part of a person who had paid a fee for liberty to erect a mural tablet, by which the paintings would be inevitably destroyed.

This led to the adoption of two resolutions, in pursuance of which letters were immediately despatched, to prevent, if possible, the erection of the monument against the walls of the antique church of East Wickham. Dr. Buckland also stated, upon the authority of Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum, that Llanthony Church, Brecknockshire, famous for its antiquity, was about to be pulled down; and that ancient ecclesiastical edifices had been turned into a public-house, and then despoiled, as is part of the monastery of St. Augustine, at Canterbury, now used as a brew-house.

An account of "Ecclesiastical Embroidery in the Reign of Edward III.," with drawings of conventional patterns and figures, by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorn, was then read. Specimens of beautiful tapestry, elegantly embroidered on rich Genoa velvet, were produced, and illustrated. The rev. gentleman hoped the day would soon arrive when the fingers of the ladies of England, instead of working the coarse wools of Germany, would be employed in this elegant art, which was early learned, but had been erroneously reported to have been lost, to the present generation. The address was ardently applauded by the ladies, who formed the greater part of the assembly.

A paper on the "Buckle and Badge of the Ancient House of Pelham," was read by J. R. Planché, Esq., and was well received; as was also a lengthy, and apparently learned, production, on the "Succession of William of Arc," by Thomas Stapleton, Esq., F.S.A., after which the assembly separated, some to visit the magnificent Cathedral, and others to the collection of curiosities of Dr. Faussett, both which have been thrown open to the members of the Institution.

The evening meeting at the Guildhall was more crowded than at any preceding sitting.

The Rev. Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor, Cambridge, and president of the Architectural Section, took the chair at eight o'clock, and proceeded to read a translation of an account of the destruction of Canterbury Cathedral by fire, and its rebuilding; written by Gervase, a monk of Canterbury, who flourished in the thirteenth century, whose opinions the rev. gentleman most ably sustained. The reading of the translation excited much meriment, the quaintness of style and expression being carefully preserved; and the comments of the president were much applauded.

Dr. Buckland, during a desultory conversation which ensued, stated some facts, which, coming from so high an authority, deserve serious attention. Two instances had come to his knowledge of churches having been destroyed by spontaneous combustion, caused by guano having accumulated, in consequence of birds being allowed to fly through the towers. On visiting the Cathedral of Canterbury this day, he saw at least fifty pigeons flying through as many broken

windows in the tower. If such a state of things were allowed to continue, and a storm arose, it was his opinion that the ancient edifice would be in great danger of being set on fire.

Other papers were read by different members, when the assembly departed to a *conversazione* at Barnes' Rooms, which was kept up until a late hour.

FOURTH DAY.

The interesting locality of Richborough, fully described in THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS, No. 77, page 259, was visited, to-day, by the members. The Dean of Hereford, Dr. Buckland, Dr. Spry, Mr. Bateman, and other eminent gentlemen joined the party. After the inspection of the ruins and excavations, a visit was paid to the mansion of John Godfrey, Esq., of Brook-street House, at Ash, near Wingham, and eventually to Barfreston. The rich sculpture of this venerable church, and especially its richly-ornamented doorway, excited universal admiration.

In the evening, under the guidance of Doctor Buckland and R. Smith, Esq., a visit was paid to the collection of Dr. G. Faussett. The objects principally embraced rather illustrations of the state of the arts in the Anglo-Roman and early Saxon epochs.

Mr. W. J. Taylor has struck a medal in commemoration of the first annual meeting of the Association. On the obverse side is the inscription "British Archaeological Association, 1843," and upon the reverse the inscription "First Meeting, Canterbury, 1844—Lord Albert Conyngham, President," which encircles the arms of the city.

FIFTH DAY.

The members of the Historical Section met. Amongst others previously noticed were—T. Amyot, Esq.; T. C. Croker, Esq.; W. H. Ainsworth, Esq.; G. P. R. James, Esq.; P. Cunningham, Esq.; J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.; and several other eminent literary gentlemen. The noble President, Lord A. Conyngham, in the chair.

The Secretary, T. C. Croker, Esq., read a letter from Miss Halstead, relative to the history of the Reculvers in the time of Richard III.

Mr. Halliwell described some curious manuscripts he had that morning found in the Cathedral.

Mr. John Barrow, a paper upon the State of the Navy in the time of the eighth Henry.

Mr. Croker, upon the "Autobiography of Robert Boyle, Earl of Cork and Ossory," on which it was a severe critique.

Mr. T. Wright, upon the Civic Archives of Canterbury, detailing several curious entries, illustrative of ancient times, manners, and customs.

After which, a few other papers of minor interest were read, and the meeting adjourned until the evening, when a Mummy, said to have been brought from Thebes by Colonel Needham, was opened at the theatre. The leading families of the neighbourhood were present.

T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., after a lucid address, proceeded to the unrolment. This was performed after much delay and difficulty, and the subject declared to be Har, the son of Unefer, the son of the House of Sahener-Eb.

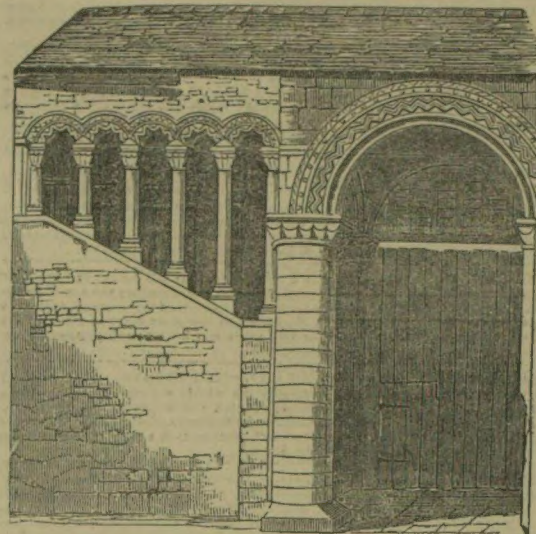
LAST DAY.

The whole of the business of Saturday consisted in the adoption of gratulatory motions to the several executive members; after which, a vote of thanks was passed to the noble chairman, and the interesting proceedings terminated.

During the week, the members of the Association visited the objects of antiquity with which the city of Canterbury abounds. Our space being limited, we have not room to note the whole of the antiquities inspected. We, however, furnish the following original information respecting three of the most ancient of them, which will prove interesting from the fact of their state up to the present time being presented to our readers.

The monastery of St. Augustine is commonly believed to have been founded originally by the saint whose name it bears; and in one of the works in the library of the Cathedral, it is stated that "the ground thereupon to be built was given by grant to Augustine by King Ethelbert, for dedication to St. Peter and St. Paul." By later records we find that St. Dunstan, in the year 978, renewed that dedication, adding to those of the Apostles above named that of St. Augustine.

Up to the present day, the history of this monastery is exceedingly curious. At the dissolution of religious houses, Henry VIII. "seized upon it," we are told, "as a palace for himself." Queen Mary afterwards granted it to Cardinal Pole for life. Having reverted to the Crown at the death of Pole, Elizabeth, in 1573, paid a visit to the city of Canterbury, and kept her court within the walls of this edifice. Lord Wotton subsequently became possessor of the monastery, and here it was that Charles II. was entertained at the Restoration.



STAIRCASE IN THE CONVENTUAL BUILDINGS, CANTERBURY.

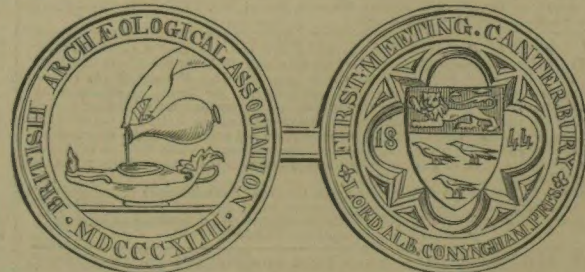
At the present day, this building is a magnificent ruin. The west front stretches along 250 feet, and the walls, inclosing an area of about fourteen acres, are still in part standing. For some years the chief building adjoining the ancient gateway has been occupied as a public-house; and the gateway itself, with a splendid room, the ceiling of which is very curiously painted, has been for some time used as a brew-house, and the painting miserably defaced by the smoke and steam. The landlord has turned the great court-yard into a bowling-green, the fine chapel adjoining the north of the church into a fives-court, and the great room over the gate into a cockpit. We are, however, glad to learn that these acts of Vandalism are at an end in this case. To preserve from complete destruction so noble an edifice, the ruins of which are consecrated by the religion of our forefathers, has been the object of the honourable member for Maidstone, Mr. Hope, who has purchased the estate for the express purpose of preserving it from further demolition and desecration, and restoring its pristine beauty.

Proceeding westward, from the ruins of St. Augustine's Monastery, we reached the brow of a hill upon which stands the venerable church of St. Martin-in-the-fields, celebrated as the building in which Queen Bertha is said to have had the service of religion performed to herself and her Christian attendants, by her chaplain Luidhard, before the arrival of the Roman missionary. Here also Augustine first performed mass, and King Ethelbert is said to have worshipped.



ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, NEAR CANTERBURY.

The body of this interesting church—now under substantial repair—is built of Roman bricks and flint stones, strongly cemented with a concrete matter, which we found to be quite as hard, if not harder, than the flinty portion itself. Upon entering the church by the eastern door, we found the masonry of the period when it was built, for the authorities could not exactly agree in our hearing, whether its erection preceded the Saxon invasion or not. The opinion most general was consonant with that hitherto credited, that it was built of the materials, if not upon the site, of a Roman edifice; the masonry has been carefully restored, and every provision has been made to prevent the original from being marred by the mixture of modern masonry. The ancient font, which it is pretended is the identical one used at the baptism of King Ethelbert, is now being cleaned prior to its being again used in the sacrament of baptism. The inscriptions, which are of great antiquity, have been carefully preserved. One in the old black letter character, engraved in brass, is inserted in a mural stone, of which the following is a copy:—



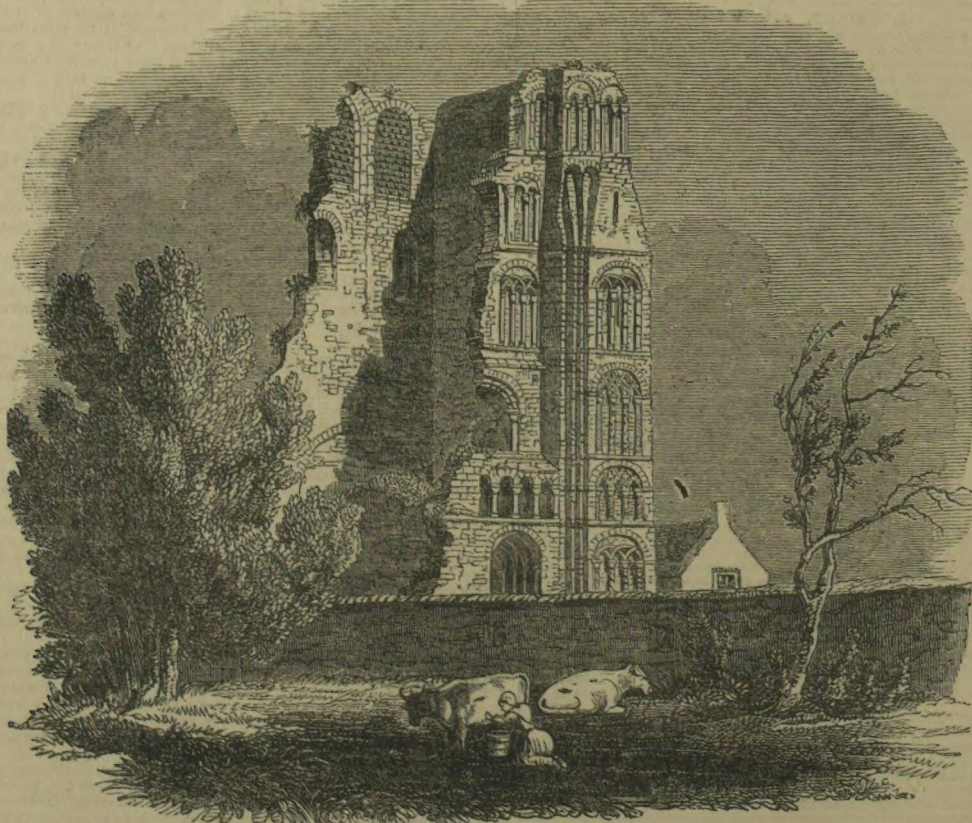
MEDAL OF THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Pray for the Soules of Stebyn Falwrs and Alys his wife the which decessed the 1 day of May M.CCCC.CC and sex, on whose soules Et have mercy. Amen.

St. Pancras Chapel is an edifice of great antiquity, situate on the eastern side of St. Augustine's Monastery. The material and architecture appear to be Roman, and from the most ancient records of the city deposited in the ecclesiastical archives, to which we had access through the liberality of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, we perceive that the tradition is that this was King Ethelbert's private chapel in which he worshipped his ancestral gods before his conversion to Christianity.

(For the two engravings, the ruins of the Augustine Monastery, and the fine Anglo-Norman staircase, acknowledgment is due to the publishers of the Journey Book of Kent, of which work they form illustrations. This volume is one of the series, to be entitled The Journey Book of England, which we hope to see completed; for the portion already published, is, unquestionably, the best work of its class: the information is correct, and sufficiently copious for any reasonable tourist, without being tediously minute.)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1844.



RUINS OF THE AUGUSTINE MONASTERY, CANTERBURY.